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THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

THE SLAVE IN HIS TRANSITION STATE.

The Experiment of Free Labor in Louisiana and South Carolina.

OPERATIONS OF THE SYSTEM.

Remarkable Success of the New Civilization.

Very Interesting Details of Plantation Life in the Far South.

BROTT'S PLANTATION, NEAR NEW-ORLEANS, }
La., Friday, September, 1863. }

By far the most interesting incident of my visit here has been a trip to one of the abandoned plantations of Louisiana, where the negroes are treated precisely as white laborers would be—with kindness, humanity and justice. They are regularly employed under a contract, and all their individual rights as freemen are respected as implicitly as in any one of our great manufacturing institutions of the North. They are not restrained of their liberty in the slightest degree. They can come and go as they choose. Their hours of work are less, their privileges greater, their food and clothing better than before, and the whip and the stocks are entirely abolished. Now, I will not presume to predict the final result of the experiment of free labor among the blacks—the subject is vast and complicated, and I am far from believing myself competent to pronounce a positive opinion. But what I have seen I know, and as I have seen much that throws a great deal of light on the question of the day, I propose to give your readers my own observations, and let them decide for themselves.

THE PLANTATION

is one of the oldest and best known in the country, having been under cultivation for nearly a century. It is twenty-four miles from New-Orleans on the east bank of the river, and was owned or rather occupied by Dr. ROST, known now as the Confederate emissary to Spain. He came to this country young and poor, but ambitious. He did his best to earn distinction by his talents, but finally gave that up and ennobled himself by an alliance with one of the hereditary nobility [of the country. He discovered soon, however, as I am informed, that his new position as landed proprietor was not so secure as he had fancied, for some troublesome and litigious minor heirs turned up very unexpectedly and sued him for mesne profits. The suit was kept in the Courts a long while, and just before the war broke out a final judgment was rendered against him for an enormous sum, which, as he could never hope to pay it, necessitated his departure between two days as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain from the Confederate States of America. He would doubtless be highly elated could he visit the place now and see the Goths and Vandals roaming undisturbed in his ancestral halls.

THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR

is GEORGE C. BROTT, of the firm of BROTT & DAVIS, the largest operators in supplies and in the produce of the country in New-Orleans. The adjoining plantation, known as the McCutchin place, is also leased by them, as well as four other plantations on the other side of the river. Mr. BROTT is a live Yankee, having been born in Madison County, New-York, and lived for the last four years in Minnesota. He is a shrewd, energetic business man, has an abundance of capital and applies to the management of those plantations simply that sagacity and common sense that, combined with his extraordinary energy, have made him successful in other pursuits. He never before saw a plantation and never employed a slave. He stays in New-Orleans most of his time, only coming here on Sundays to receive the report of his overseer, who has entire charge of the place, and to exercise a general supervision over the business of the plantation.

THE OVERSEER AND THE MODE OF TREATMENT.

The overseer is Mr. —— KEENAN, born in Illinois of Irish parents, and resident in this country for about twenty years past, during the latter part of which time he has had the management of several large sugar estates. He has had a great deal of experience with negroes. He gained at first a great reputation by being exceedingly harsh, for being able to manage "unruly niggers" when no other man could do anything with them, but he soon found that kind and liberal treatment was more effectual in producing a larger amount of work from the same body of men, and, as he accepts, though I imagine not without some little reluctance, the new order of things, he is probably as good a man as could be found to carry out the system of free labor. He manages the hands very much as he did slaves, but he says that under the impulse of freedom, they produce about one-third more than they did under the old system. The negroes rise at 4 o'clock, and at daylight, which is about 5, go to the fields. At 7 o'clock one hour and a half is given for breakfast, which they sometimes take in their quarters and always cook for themselves the night before, instead of having it cooked and carried to them as before. At noon they have two hours, and stop work at sundown. This is half as much again time as they had under their old master. A weekly task is assigned to each hand—at present the work being wood-cutting, it is a cord a day—some of the hands do their week's work in four days, and this week they finished in three. In the next two days they cut *two cords a day or more*, for which they get one dollar a cord on hauling it out, and they are allowed the use of the teams. You will see that they thus produce thirty-three per cent. more than their task. It makes no difference to BROTT, of course, whether they do it under their task or as extra work. He has to pay them at any rate. *But an extra amount of muscle is actually made available*, and it seems to me that the profits on that work, which on the wood are one hundred and fifty per cent., more than counterbalance the advantage which the slaveholder possessed in having the labor gratuitously, to say nothing of the risk and expenses of such gratuitous labor. Others pick moss and sell it. Mr. BROTT buys it all. He tells them to go anywhere and ascertain the highest price they can get, and he will give half a cent a pound more. As he buys it on the plantation, all the time which would be occupied by negroes and teams in transportation to market is saved, both to him and them. He refuses, except in extreme cases, to advance them money, except for extra work. He reasons with them as he would with white people. He says he wants to pay them their share of the profits (one-twentieth of the net proceeds) all in a lump, and don't want to see any hand, on the last day of settlement, come up to the table and find he has only a paltry sum to his credit. The negroes agree to this, and keep their expenses as low as possible. The prospect now is that they will be able to pay more than their current expenses by extra work. Their rations are so much better than before, that they spend little or nothing for eating and drinking. They get half rations of flour, and, every little while, fresh meat. Occasionally, too, a treat is added, in the way of tea and sugar. The bake-house, where breakfasts used to be cooked, is turned into a school-house. Under the shed of the sugar-house they hold divine service. This boon was never before granted them. When Mr. BROTT first took them, they wanted to have meetings every night, but the overseer stopped it. They used to howl and scream till past midnight, so that they could be heard nearly a mile. The next Sunday Mr. BROTT told them they could have one evening in the week, and the whole time from Saturday noon to Monday morning, only they must be careful to be up bright and early Monday morning, and be fit for their day's work. At first they took the full measure of the time allowed them, and put the business through in true darkey style, but lately they have become more orderly, and seem to have exhausted their passion. Last Sunday, BROTT gave them a handsome Bible and three hymn-books. A friend presented them in a few words addressed to the congregation. The gratitude and emotion of these poor people was most affecting. Not by the boisterous "Amen," or the convulsive gyrations of the camp-meeting, but by serious, solemn demeanor, tearful eyes, and faces beaming with joy, did they manifest their emotion at this new and, to them, particularly precious indication of the wonderful change which has been wrought in their condition. Mr. BROTT also bought, some time ago, fifty gilt crosses, which he distributed among the girls as rewards of merit. This, too, was sensibly appreciated. He often talks to them, in a quiet, conversational way, of their duties and responsibilities, and has undoubtedly instructed them very largely; but it is seldom that he sees them, and they get more ideas from each other and from their preachers, one of whom is misnamed TOM PAINE, than from any other source.

DO THE NEGROES APPRECIATE FREEDOM?

Of all the frauds, lies, absurdities and sophistries that have constituted the foundation and the sole foundation of this wretched rebellion, none was more plausible nor more generally believed than the statement so confidently made by every slaveholder and so glibly repeated by their parasites in the North, that the slaves are not fit for freedom, that their only idea of it is license, and that they will never associate it with duty or responsibility. Though the charitable hoped the truth to be far different from the broad and comprehensive statement of the advocates of Slavery, the most hopeful scarcely dared to hope that less than a generation would bring the negro to such a point of intellectual and moral advancement as would fit him for the proper enjoyment of freedom. I myself have always been among the latter class, but I am beginning to believe that we have not only underestimated the intellectual abilities and the moral condition of the slaves, but have committed the equal error of overestimating the degrading influence of their past life. But without theorizing, let me state the actual condition of things here. When Mr. BROTT first looked at this plantation he found only the former overseer and half-a-dozen slaves. The overseer told him that most of the slaves had decamped and were collected together at the contraband camp, and that it would be useless to try to get them back. But BROTT was not to be so easily discouraged. He asked for the most intelligent of the negroes that still remained, and got him to go with him to the place where the rest of the negroes were to be found. On their way down, this man said that they could never be induced to return under that overseer, for he had been unusually harsh and cruel, and had defrauded and robbed the negroes whenever he could. But Mr. BROTT determined to try them, and when he arrived at their rendezvous, called them together. He told them that he would feed and clothe them, and furnish them with medical aid; that they should have such and such privileges, which I have mentioned above, and at the end of the season one-twentieth of the crop. Now negroes, from their long experience in judging of men, and from the vital necessity they have had of studying them, have gained a sort of instinct, which enables them to judge almost infallibly whether a man will keep his promises to them. Mr. BROTT is a man whom anyone would be willing to trust after seeing him once. He is frank, honest, and bears the stamp of honor and sincerity on his face, and in his manner. The man who accompanied him had been quite won, and partly through his influence, and partly through what they had seen for themselves, the negroes were quite willing, so far as Mr. BROTT was concerned, to make the attempt. So, after a little consultation, they agreed that they would go, if he would employ another overseer. To this he would not consent. He told them he should not carry on the place himself; that he needed the services of an experienced man, and one that understood the plantation. The negroes, however, held out firm, and he gave them a day to think of it. The next day they were more decided than ever. They said they would be led out on the levee and shot rather than return under their old overseer. They told him he needed only to have a business man; that there were plenty of the hands who knew as much about the place as the overseer, and could carry it on as well, except with regard to keeping accounts, buying supplies and handling money. After considerable ineffectual coaxing on his part, he had to give up, and agreed to discharge the overseer. He brought away 33 hands, who worked well during the week. The next Sunday they asked permission to go down to their old friends again, which was granted, and they returned with 153 hands—some strangers, but mostly belonging formerly to the place—all of whom have been at work ever since. Not one has left, and I presume not one could be induced to leave, while applications for employment are coming in every day. They are more contented and happy than they were under the patriarchal institution, though they work a good deal harder. They save their money for a future day, and their savings amount already to a "good bit." The working hands will make from seventy-five to a hundred dollars apiece; so the overseer tells me, over and above their share of the crop. They support their families and take care of their aged parents. Now this does not look as though they were so utterly shiftless, does it? Again, on Sunday, after the bible had been given them, I went into the midst of the congregation, and, after saying a few words, so as to get them somewhat acquainted with me, commenced a running fire of questions on this very topic. I addressed myself solely to the men, who sat apart from the women. From the conversation that ensued, I am convinced that they *do* appreciate their responsibilities and duties. They will spend their money as discreetly as white laborers do, and I am inclined to think more so. They will put their savings in the Savings Bank. They will try to be temperate and industrious. *Not a theft has been committed on this place, by the negroes belonging to it, since Mr. Brott took it!* They understand the influence they are to have on future generations, and on the policy of the country, provided they shall succeed in doing well and accumulating property. They are desirous of vindicating themselves, their race, and the system of free labor, and thus laying for their posterity the foundation of a home and a country. How they will succeed; whether they will be able to resist the temptations which the spread of civilization among them will generate; whether they will be willing to take their chances with a bad or a dishonest employer, I do not know. But no one that heard the conversation I refer to, between themselves and me, can doubt that they really have the ideas and thoughts I have presented; and that I call "appreciating their position."

WILL THIS ENTERPRISE PAY?

A few figures will best answer this question. Take the Rost plantation alone. There are 502 acres of cane, most of it poor, owing to the neglect of previous years. There are 300 acres of corn, and 225 acres of cotton. This will yield, probably, 400 hogsheads of sugar and 200 bales of cotton, notwithstanding the season has been an unusually bad one for both cane and cotton. Any one who knows the prices of these commodities can figure their value. It will be upward of $70,000. Deduct the twentieth for the hands, and then the half for the United States, and the residue is upward of $30,000. The entire expenses have been from March 1 to Sept. 1, $8,500. This includes much of the original outlay for implements and repairs, without which the monthly expense will not be above $1,200. The molasses and "cistern bottoms" are always sufficient to pay the year's expenses, and this year they will pay fifty per cent. more. Thus it will be seen that on a yearly expenditure of less than $20,000, a profit is realized of over $30,000. Adding to this the share of the Government, you have what ought to have been the net income of the large planters before the rebellion. And yet they were always in debt.

COTTON.

But circumstances have caused the trial of an experiment on a large scale, with the cotton plant. It was always said hereabouts, that cotton would never grow, and by this tradition the old planters have always been strictly guided. It never occurred to them to try, but in the stupid ignorance that has always characterized the people of the South, and particularly the creoles of Louisiana, they went on without the slightest variation from the follies and prejudices of their ancestors. So cotton was never tried, except in a few little patches here and there, and in those cases it always did well. As nearly the whole of the seed-cane put up last year had been destroyed, a large amount of plowed land became of course vacant, and Mr. BROTT planted cotton at a venture. Now what is the result? Mr. KEENAN, the overseer, who has much experience in raising cotton, says he expects about 200 bales of cotton, which will equal the finest Red River cotton, and will be worth 400 hogsheads of sugar. It sells now in New-Orleans at between sixty and seventy cents a pound. It is certain that for years cotton will pay better than sugar, and though the crop costs more labor than it does in States further east, owing to the coco, a sort of grass that grows very fast and exhausts the soil, it requires less attention than sugar, and as many influences seem to indicate the gradual abandonment of the sugar business here, the planters of the neighborhood are watching this experiment with the most intense solicitude. It will probably cause a revolution in the labor of the country.

CONDITION OF THE NEGROES ON OTHER PLANTATIONS.

A good many of the old planters retain a part of their negroes, some one-third, some one-fourth, some scarcely any. But those who remain do not work well. It is a curious fact that they will not work at all except their old overseer is changed, and this rule is universal. Under the order of Gen. BANKS, though I am told he has issued so many orders that he has complicated the thing very much, some planters are paying their negroes wages, from one to three dollars a month, but I have seen no such plantations yet. I am informed that the negroes do not, as a general rule, work very well for their own masters, even though the overseer be changed. But on most of the plantations the small remnant of negroes that remain live as best they can. They raise a little corn, some poultry, a few hogs, pick moss, and make out the rest by stealing whatever they can lay their hands on. A party of the negroes of Madame LA BRANCHE, who owns the second plantation above here, came the other night to the McCutchin's place and stole a copper boiler worth $250, which they would probably have sold for $20, but that they were fortunately discovered. These negroes are the terror of the country, they are so energetic, audacious and desperate—for they are doing nothing, the crop will be worthless, and they must steal in order to live. The negroes on this plantation, though never enjoying any better reputation than those of many other masters, have not yet stolen a dollar's worth. The reason is they can make more by working. They raise corn and poultry, and sell in open market at the highest prices—instead of stealing copper kettles and pipe, and the brass work off the machinery, and selling for mere nothing to the thief carts. A vast majority of the negroes of this country will have either to subsist by their own irregular efforts or take refuge in the contraband camps.

ABUSES BY THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

I am sorry to be obliged to say that many of the Federal officers in power have done much to destroy the confidence of the negro in their new masters, or rather employers, and to make them worse and more confirmed vagrants than ever before. A great many cases that happened last year have come to my knowledge, through sources which do not permit me to doubt their actual occurrence. Provost-Marshals and their appointees who had charge of the standing crops, induced the negroes to return to many plantations and take off the crop. They promised them most solemnly, in the name of the Government of the United States, that they should be paid at the end of their work. Their promises were enforced by the uniform they wore and by the authority they were known to possess. The negroes trusted them as implicitly as they would an angel from Heaven. They asked for no security but the honor of a Union soldier, an official representative of the President of the United States. *In many cases these promises were never redeemed.* Overseers, Provost-Marshals, Commissioners, lessees, brokers, and the whole tribe of scoundrels banded together to swindle the simple, confiding negroes, who relied solely on them for protection, and who looked up to them with humble admiration and grateful love almost amounting to idolatry; to cheat them out of the miserable pittance by which they might have passed through the Winter comfortably. On this very plantation the negroes were not paid a cent, though the crop was gathered and the sugar sold, and the next year's crop almost ruined by bad management. The cowardly scoundrels who have by these means made fortunes, and perhaps are still making them, will resign from the army and return home with wonderful stories of the bloody battles they have passed through—the admiration and envy of their simple companions at home—while if they had their deserts they would be covered with infamy forever more. The right of a trusted officer to cheat the Government seems now-a-days to be acknowledged. The right of a Federal soldier or officer to fill his trunk with silver plate, female apparel, jewelry, books and everything he can find belonging to a Southern resident, whether Union or rebel, has been conceded or rather assumed by the army, from Gen. Blank down. But I think the most thoughtless thief or the most hardened speculator could hardly look with equanimity on the dastardly atrocities of those men who have prostituted the fair name of the Government they are sworn to protect, to their own avarice and lust, and have in the eyes of a whole race put the finishing touch of infamy and injustice to the character which the South has done her best to earn for the American people. They have taken advantage of the responsible and sacred position in which the hand of God had placed them, to commit a crime the equal of which is not set down in the annals of man. The history of Slavery shows nothing to equal this perfidy. That a Southern man should do this would not be wonderful, but such a crime committed by a Northern man and a United States officer, partakes of the miraculous. For such monstrous and ineffable wickedness, the punishment of an ignominious death would be the sublimity of mercy.

SOME OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

I freely grant that there is some foundation for the accusation so generally brought against the negro slaves of laziness and dishonesty. I grant, too, that it is undeniably true that a great many of them are greater thieves and vagabonds than they were before the war commenced. Is this wonderful, with such examples before them? What exemplar have they better than that of the white man, who has always taught them to look up to him with respect and admiration of his superiority? And if Slavery has taught them that the white man is a tyrant, a despoiler and a swindler, and freedom, to which they looked forward as to heavenly happiness, teaches them the same thing, how can you expect them to be honest, virtuous and moral in fifteen months' time? Does it not prove rather that they possess some of the highest attributes of the human character, that, after such disappointments, such a terrible awakening from their dream of peace, they should, even under the most favorable circumstances, be willing to make the effort to live honestly and elevate themselves above their present condition? The sublime faith of the martyr is confirmed by tyranny and oppression; the earnest devotion of the lover is increased by opposition; but have we ever heard of men to whom no example but that of fraud and violence has ever been set, who have always lived among thieves and scoundrels, becoming pure, honest and moral in their own lives? Yet this has been done here. I can go fifty rods from where I now sit and find a hundred men and women who have been slaves all their lives and cheated by their masters, who became free last year, and were cheated by their liberators, who have never experienced anything but oppression and injustice, and yet who, with a constancy, a simplicity and a faith, which are truly sublime, are now living honest and industrious lives, and burn, with a fervor never surpassed by Pagan or Christian, for a higher and nobler development of their lives. But they are all covered with black skins and have woolly hair on the tops of their heads, and therefore I believe nobody will believe my story.

THE RESULT.

I can add but little to this picture of the dawn of American civilization, which I have in vain attempted to describe. I grant freely, for such is the fact, that the negro is low, degraded, ignorant and vicious. No matter how he became so, we take him as we find him. But I have seen enough to convince me, (though I have always doubted it,) that he is not irreclaimable. The basis of his character is docility and trustfulness, and these very characteristics have been relied on to make him, first, a slave, and then a brute, that he might be kept a slave. But I see now that he *can* be made an honest man. The honesty, the simplicity and the energy of men like GEORGE C. BROTT, and the tact and humanity of such overseers as KEENAN, may accomplish the great miracle of the age. In the almost anarchical condition of affairs which is to prevail in the South for a long time, the negroes may be unable to stem the tide of discouragement which will meet them every year. Their faith may die out when they shall meet, year after year, dishonest employers and lying officials. Many who will never meet any others may fail to rise above the condition to which two series of degrading influences and that terrible experience of a blasted faith will have reduced them. But if, through the providence of God, the strength and the virtue shall be given to our Government, to struggle honestly with the gigantic disorder resulting from this rebellion, it will find most efficient and unexpected cooperation from the negro himself. In the meantime, let us have done with this miserable trifling, this wicked acquiescence in the prejudices generated out of our passion and ignorance. Let us look at the facts, and let us see, in this case which I have described, and in many other instances like it which actually exist, and are equally successful, the dawn of a better day—the regeneration of the labor of the Southern States.

J. A. WARE.

The South Carolina Freedmen—Conclusions of a Superintendent.

The following discriminating and interesting letter comes to us from one of the most intelligent and experienced of the Superintendents on the Government plantations of Port Royal:

RED HOUSE PLANTATION, PORT ROYAL ISLAND, }
Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863. }

First of all, it is necessary to think of these people as *men and women*, and as having all the ordinary instincts of men and women, either latent or in process of development. I, myself, before coming here, had, to some extent, caught the general notion that they were hardly possessed of the higher attributes of human nature. This is a mistake. They are just like white people, and use general terms in all that constitutes a human being possessing a soul impressed with the likeness of the great and ever-adorable God. *Races* of men differ in development, both in kind and degree; but all are created with Godward instincts and attributes, and will develop toward the Divine Being if opportunity and culture be given. God has never given a soul to a being impressed with His own likeness without, at the same time, giving to that being those mental and moral attributes necessary to the development of the soul. As to whether the race *have* souls, I will not stultify myself so much as to argue. But one thing it would be well to remember. The habits and ways of life of the poor whites of the South closely resemble those of the colored race themselves. Now, if the influence of Slavery does so much toward debasing the proud Anglo-Saxon race to the level of blacks, may we not expect that, with Slavery removed, and the blacks placed under the genial influences of freedom, and under the kindly nurture of a sympathizing civilization, they will make some progress in manly development.

THE NEGRO'S STATUS.

Looking, then, upon the colored people as men and women, in a very low state of civilization, the next point of interest is, what promise do they give in the practical exercise of their freedom in all the daily avocations of life, that they are capable of becoming a self-supporting people. Increasing experience makes me more and more certain of this. They exercise daily all the qualities of manhood which one could fairly expect in their condition, whether in their industry, in their foresight, in their prudence, in their religious exercises, in their church government, or in their social relations. The great trouble is that in estimating them we unwittingly make ourselves the standard of civilization to which we expect them readily to attain, and judge of them by observing whether they come up to our own standpoint of self-government, now that they have their freedom, whereas the true question is whether they give those evidences of manhood which in their low and depressed condition we have a right to look for, and which will warrant us in making strenuous efforts for their development and elevation to self-sustaining citizens.

If the question is asked—admitting some evidences of manhood and the possibility of culture to a certain degree—still, are they capable of republican self-government and of creating and sustaining a social compact and national institutions in and of themselves? This is the reply—*wait and see.* As long as they are industrious, extremely desirous of possessing landed property, appreciative of each others' rights, careful in expending the money they earn, responsive to religious and moral reproof, faithful in their social duties—I speak only of my own experience among them—we ought to ask no more of them than we ask of other races of men. Have the *French* shown themselves capable of republican self-government? Have the Italians? Have the Mexicans? Have the *English* even? Is not our own nation even now in the agony of its severest test as to its power of self-government? Shall we then condemn these poor people unheard? Shall we give them no trial so that we may ascertain what development in manhood and self-control they *are* capable of? Have they ever had a fair trial? All that is demanded for them is to let them have every opportunity possible for rising to the fullest height in civilization of which they are as a race capable, and then, if need be, we must supplement them where their wants are found to commence, acting under the Gospel command, "bear ye one another's burdens."

THEIR GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT.

I argue no question of superiority or inferiority concerning them; it is entirely foreign to the subject, and of no consequence whatever. Admit, if you please, that they are in every respect inferior to us. Still I demand for them the exercise of the same spirit as that which brought the Savior into the world. Use every means and every self-sacrifice to effect their highest development; that done, let them take that position in relation to the white race which their condition may demand, and which will be natural and just. They are in our midst. They are reaching upward with every hand and every impulse of their nature. They perform readily the reciprocal duties of civilized social life. If you can do no better, stand aside, and and let them come up, for they will do it, if protected and no obstacles are thrown in their way. You need be afraid of no general mixture of the races. Those who are constantly harping on that subject undoubtedly speak from a knowledge of their weakness under their own passions. *Such* may possibly "first endure, then pity, then embrace." Unbridled passion may *amalgamate* a few, but natural affection will never bring the races into the domestic relations. From their low condition, their need of protection, and their habitual subservience to us, combined with warm and grateful feelings toward true friends, they will make the very best of laborers. Their value in this light *is incalculable*. In the Southern States, if allowed, they will do for us precisely what the foreign element has done for us in the Northern States. Faithful, constant industry, and the education of their children—this is *vastly important*, and protection in the natural rights of man, will make them an honest, industrious, frugal, and immensely valuable laboring population: whether capable of self-government or not is of small consequence, relatively speaking. I speak what I do know when I say that these black people are not a whit more ignorant, stupid, superstitious, degraded or vicious, or undeveloped, than many of our emigrants from the Old World. I have known, living in my native town, when the railroad was first built through there, in their mud cabins with barrels for chimneys, and who *now*, by industry, by the education of their children, by protection in their rights, have been enabled to buy the *very land* on which they first built their cabins, have put up pleasant white cottages with their green verandahs, and whose grandchildren stand just as good a chance for public office as the native born. I see no reason why the same results cannot be measurably accomplished with these ex-slaves. There is none.

ANTIPATHY OF RACE.

But here this question arises: Will not that natural antipathy between the races, which destroys the very life of the colored people at the North, have its effect South? No; because there are too many of them. They form large societies among themselves, and thus sustain one another, and in the equality which they find among themselves they forget the abjectness which arises from being always crowded down by the constant presence of a dominating race. Among themselves they will be able to fill all the positions and perform all the relations of an organized community, and thus they will escape the disastrous effects which will surely follow upon any human being, being set one side as despised and detested whenever he sets foot outside of his own family. If the colored people of the North could be all collected into *towns by themselves*, and then set to work to fill of themselves all the relations of an organized community, you would see two things: First, with proper protection, patience and culture, they would become industrious, thrifty and measurably self-governing, if not entirely so; second, they would reach higher, and do just as we did in the Revolution—demand *representation* as well as taxation, and so become a power in the State. And, if they *were* industrious and thrifty, and virtuous, and self-sustaining, it would be their right, and could not be denied them either, without leading to just such a convulsion as we are now going through. Now it will at once be asked, Do you then believe in *equality with the negro race?* To which I readily reply: I will be just; I will give them all the chance for development in my power; and then, if they prove themselves worthy and capable of equality, I would cheerfully grant it. Now comes the further question: Social equality? To which I readily reply, Yes, *if natural*. But here let me say that *social* equality and *civil* equality do not necessarily include the one the other. Inasmuch as social equality is unnatural, it need not be argued. But *equality* is hardly the word to be used here. A person may be in every respect our equal, or even superior, yet we be averse to that intimate relation with him which belongs to social life. However, the question is of small consequence as touching the main issue. Thus much for my ideas on the general question, considered in the light of my experience.

LABORS OF A SUPERINTENDENT OF PLANTATIONS.

Although there are many privations, and much self-denial and necessity of patience, connected with the position of Government Superintendent of Plantations, still to a nature of high benevolent and moral instincts there is much that is exceedingly interesting. If to an artist, perceiving the capacities of a marble block to answer his high ideal conceptions, there is an inspiration of delight in clipping away piece by piece the rough marble, and developing feature after feature and line after line of his proposed idea in the cold marble, what must be the delight to a soul artist—to borrow from the idea of another—in perceiving what rough, undeveloped natures, placed under his influence, are capable of, and being able to seize hold of the right means to their high development, and bring out in bold relief, from the mass of ignorance and stupid degradation, attribute by attribute of manliness and moral worth in the living soul! I do not claim to myself the prophetic instincts of a true soul artist—far from it; but I have taken especial delight in observing among these people the evolution of many qualities which pertain to a soul rising toward God, and which give promise of a rich growth in the immediate future. I do not claim anything wonderful in them. They are low down in the scale of civilization, and yet in many things they are as civilized and as sensible as we.

THEIR RELIGIOUS NATURE.

Take, for example, their church. They have no minister this Summer, either white or black, but all their Sabbath-day and week day meetings are maintained the same as ever. They have their colored elders and helpers, and nothing is allowed to go by default, whether public fast days, thanksgiving days or what not; but everything is done decently and in order. So far as I can see, we certainly do not perform our church duties one whit better than they do. In religious matters, in fact, is where their greatest development lies; for, as I remarked in my former letter, their hard bondage has kept them close to the throne of grace for deliverance. Thus they have a stronger, simpler faith than most people. At the death of Col. SHAW, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, (colored,) Gen. SAXTON issued a circular, proposing that the people raise the funds for the erection of a monument to his memory out of respect to his noble efforts in behalf of their race. The matter was duly proposed to them, and at the request for a show of hands by those willing to contribute, *every hand was raised*.

THEIR VIEWS OF THE WAR.

And here let me say that no part of the contest do they watch with as intense interest as the siege of Charleston. This is owing to their entire lack of geographical knowledge, and consequently of the relation of other battles to the general result. But Charleston they know all about, and they can hear the report of the guns there, too, and they seem to think if that is taken all is over with the rebels. Nothing has interested me so much as the alacrity and generosity with which the people all over the Island contributed to the wants of the wounded from Morris Island at the Beaufort hospitals. I told my people of their wants Friday evening. The next morning the boat was duly loaded and under way for Beaufort with green corn, sweet potatoes, watermelons, muskmelons, pumpkins, okra, chickens, ducks and whatever pleasant to the taste could be spared, and they all contributed, too, and both plantations alike. When they arrived at Beaufort, saloon-keepers, as usual, surrounded the boat to buy, and when refused, actually took the baskets to carry them off, offering the pay; but "*No Sir!* we brought dese yer down for de 'commodation of de sick soldiers in de hospitals, and dey ain't for to sell, *no how*,"—and to the hospital they went. And they gave these things of their "penury" too, for their rations are stopped and these very articles were part of their daily food. Is there not some civilization about that? Nay, is it not the very essence of Christianity? These are the lineaments of the image of God which any half-inspired soul artist can develop. Do you not think it will pay to elevate such a people?

THEIR IDEAS OF PROPERTY.

Let me give you one or two instances as to how these people sometimes control and govern themselves. Like all people, they possess a strong natural tendency to have all the personal property in their power. This season being an extremely hard one for them, they had more swine than they could cleverly care for. As the crops advanced these hungry creatures would get out of the pasture into the people's corn and potatoes. One of my plowmen having several rows of his potatoes disturbed by the swine, made complaint to me. Upon inquiry of the owner he immediately said that on coming home from Beaufort he had been made acquainted with the fact, and he forthwith shut up his swine, "and told sister LIDDY (the plowman's wife) dat she might go anywhere on my patch and pick out de same number of row de hog root, and I will exchange wid him—I don't want no pulling and hauling on my account." They never use the feminine gender. Another one had his garden pretty much destroyed by a neighbor's hog. He called the owner to see what was done, and he, upon seeing the damage, and not being able to feed his hog if shut up, said, "I no want my crops 'stroyed like dat, and I won't hab my hog 'stroy for anoder." So he took a rail and knocked him in the head, dressed him and sold the meat about the plantation, what he did not wish himself.

MORAL SUASION—AN INCIDENT.

In regard to the new land I had a very interesting case of unselfish action for the sake of the general peace. One of the men, who was owned on the adjoining plantation, but whose wife belonging here, had come here to live; in the purchase of the land he had bought with his own people, although his money was at first thrown in with us. He had gone to work and planted a couple acres of cotton on the land of this people. Such is plantation jealousy, that the thing soon made a disturbance, and people were sorely muttering why he did not plant on his own land. I saw that an arrangement must soon be made or there would be serious trouble. I saw the man in question, and told him I did not propose to argue whether he was right or wrong in planting where he did, but even admitting that he was right as he thought, still for the sake of peace and the cause of Christ the question came seriously home, whether he had not better act the noble part and propose to the people to let any one have his cotton land if they put the same amount of land in an equal state of forwardness on his own land, or let them plant on his land if they so chose. I laid the matter open to him earnestly and left him. In the evening he came and said he would cheerfully do either of the two things I had mentioned; he wanted no trouble on his account. The funny thing about it is, that the persons making the complaint did neither of the two things. So much for miserable plantation jealousy. But things would not always go straight. That "heady" man I mentioned in my former letter as always being determined to have his own way, finally brought things decidedly to a crisis. He wanted a pass to go to Beaufort. I told him my list was full and I could not give him one for that week. "But I *muss* go to buy victual for my family." I told him I would buy what he wanted. After some further talk he left, as I supposed, satisfied. What was my surprise at Beaufort to meet him there! I saw that now a clear case had arisen, and I could not move too promptly. I immediately reported the matter, with the attendant circumstances, to headquarters. An order of arrest was immediately issued, and I was requested to say that he was sent for. He utterly refused to come. He was a second time told that the Government had called him, and that he disobeyed at his peril. He came home without reporting himself, nevertheless, to my great surprise. I forthwith called the men of the plantation to my room, laid before them candidly all the facts, told them this whole matter of caring for them was an experiment, and that it was of the utmost importance to them to prove to the Government that they were *obedient and law-abiding* above all other things; that I had called them in for assistance in this case of discipline, in order to habituate them to governing themselves, and asked their approval of my course only so far as it seemed to them just. They at once stood up by my side shoulder to shoulder, appointed one of their number to have an interview with the delinquent one, and "make him sensible of his duty." In less than half an hour the man came to my room—it was 11½ o'clock Saturday evening—said he would go to Beaufort in the morning if I would give him a pass. Of course he was put in jail, and there staid nine days. Then his wife went down and blew him up in a way that was perfectly awful. I followed her up with kind, plain advice, whereupon he went to headquarters, asked forgiveness and promised to be faithful; went before the church and made all right there—he is the church leader on the plantation—and behaved perfectly well ever since, and the whole plantation has been benefited by the discipline. By the way, the whole matter of church discipline was carried through by the people themselves to a proper end, though the elder was very severe on him.

With regard to the new land, everything is as yet as favorable as one could expect, though I do not think the 'broad people, as I mentioned in the former letter, will so overcome their plantation jealousy as to go on with them. Two of my people, and one of them a *widow*, have already sent North for the lumber with which to put up their new houses, have obtained it, and it is piled up in my back yard, waiting for leisure time. That *last* sentence will do to read over *twice*.

ECONOMICAL SUCCESS OF FREE LABOR—GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

I would like to close with this general remark. To me, here on the ground, and judging from my observation and experience simply, I seem almost to stultify myself by entering into any statements or argument to prove that they are worthy of the efforts being made to develop them to manhood and fitness to exercise the rights and duties of citizens. Just take, candidly, the general view of the plantation. These people, having simply land and means given them, with pay only for the job-work and cotton-work that was done, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, which did not amount, on the average, to over one dollar a month to a person, none having rations but the old and those that came from abroad last year too late to put in a crop, have gone to work cheerfully, faithfully and voluntarily, and put in their crops of corn, potatoes, peanuts, rice, peas and turnips for themselves, besides the Government cotton, and additional corn enough to feed the Government animals, the old people and the superintendent for another year; have cultivated these crops, in the main, thoroughly and faithfully, and are still carrying them to maturity, and crops of sufficient size to give them all they could do, and furnish them a tolerable amount of provision for another year, and with good weather, the cotton crop in such a condition that it ought to realize to the Government at least 7,000 pounds of ginned cotton—*Sea Island cotton*; and have purchased, besides, with their own means, three horses, for use on their own land. And, still further, those men who were able have actually gone on to their own land and put in potatoes, corn and cotton and taken care of it, too; one man has three acres of cotton, another two, another one and a half, one woman—*a widow*—has one acre; another widow *practically*—her husband is in the army—has over an acre, and the cotton all in a favorable condition; and they are taking care of five acres for me, giving me their own land, and putting it in free, out of gratitude for my services in purchasing their land; but I pay them for cultivating it. Now, in considering this you must know that all the able-bodied men—the prime young men of the place—eleven in number—yes, I may justly say twelve are fighting for our liberties; that, with one exception, they all volunteered; that, with two or three exceptions, there has been no urging the people to work; that with the above-mentioned exception, there has been no discipline necessary, all orders and regulations being cheerfully acquiesced in. In reckoning the number in the army, if both plantations are included, there will be eighteen, of whom only three were drafted. And these very soldiers have not only sent money home for the support of their families, but much of their money has gone to buy the land, and the horses above-mentioned, and the lumber also.

Do you need that I add any more? I will add one strange fact. One day while in the cotton-field I met one of my most faithful and reliable men coming home; it was after 1 P. M. Said I, "John, are you going home to eat?" "Yes, goin' to get my brekus." "What! you going for your breakfast! Haven't you eaten to-day?" "No, Sir;" "And worked all the morning?" "Yes." "Well, John, you ought to die!" "Well, you see, Sir, in secesh times"—(when they were in slavery)—"we neber eat till de sun drib me in; we are up at day, clean and right, to do work, so as to take de cool of de day." But what was his breakfast? *Hominy*—rarely any meat. He may have caught crabs or fish the night before; no butter or molasses on it—none usually. I have wondered again and again how these people live on hominy as they do. Now, from these clustered facts, you have sense to draw the proper inference. Those who wish to see the blacks reënslaved will say, "I don't believe it." To them I have nothing to say. These facts are true of my plantations; they are true of the people who bought the land in conjunction with my people, and I know they are true of many plantations on the island. Again I say I confirm all the statements of fact in the other letter; and I will close by again saying, let the colored race be developed all they will admit of, and then let us fill up their wants for the rest in Christian kindness, self-denial and charity, and so shall the good Savior be glorified.

A. S. H.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN CANADA.—The Toronto *Globe*, in commenting on the successful grand review of provincial volunteers on Thursday last, thus speaks of the progress of the volunteer movement in Canada:

"Nearly two years have elapsed since the *Trent* affair aroused our people to the fact that a more extended armament was necessary than Canada had previously known. The enthusiasm then manifested, it was prophesied, would die away with the danger which called it forth. But the facts we now have before us prove the contrary. The inaction of the Macdonald-Cartier Government, indeed, damped at the start the ardor of the volunteers, but no sooner was it known to the young men of the country that their services would be accepted than they responded in a manner far exceeding the hopes of those who had always contended that they were worthy scions of the old stock. Instead of flagging, though many adverse influences have been brought to bear upon the system by its opponents, there has been a gradual development in the most favorable direction. The number of volunteers has rapidly increased, their discipline has constantly improved, their organization has been perfected, and the spirit which animates them has risen higher and higher, as each step has been taken. The question now is not will the volunteer movement succeed, but to what length are we prepared to carry it out?"

The *Globe* follows up this question with a suggestion that next summer a camp be formed for a week, wherein the large volunteer force might attain a considerable degree of efficiency. It urges this point quite strongly, and recommends the Government to aid the Force by a supplemental grant.

WHALERS FITTING.—The profitable voyages lately closed by vessels from this port, and the good news from the Hudson's Bay and North Pacific whaling grounds, coupled with the high prices of oils and bone, have infused new spirit in the leading business of the city, and quite a number of vessels are now being fitted for the Northern fishery, and others will doubtless be fitted during the Winter, to proceed to Hudson's Bay in the Spring. Some of our wharves are already bustling with activity, and we hope that all will assume the busy appearance of former years.—*N. B. Standard.*

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

New Light on its Origin and Nature

The Doctrine Discussed by Edward Everett and John Q. Adams.

ITS BRITISH-AMERICAN PARENTAGE.

The Monroe Doctrine

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

From the New-York Ledger.

The reader may recollect that in my last number I quoted a passage from the London *Quarterly Review* for January, 1862, in which among the facts that proved the United States to have pursued for fifty years an offensive course toward Great Britain, showing herself "not a loyal friend, but a grasping and bullying enemy," it was mentioned that President Pierce, on occasion of the negotiation between the two countries relative to Central America, had "avowed his adherence to what is called the Monroe doctrine." At the close of the article I observed that, as far as the so-called Monroe doctrine "bore upon the affairs of Spanish America, it had the concurrence and warm approval of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. George Canning."

It was hardly to be expected that, so soon after Mr. Canning's time, the Monroe doctrine should so far have lost favor in England, that it should be characterized by a leading journalist as a national insult, and the act of a grasping and bullying enemy, for an American President to adhere to it. Even if the English Government had wholly changed its own views on this subject, (of which I have seen no proof,) it was surely no matter of offence that an American President adhered to a declaration of one of his predecessors, made, not merely with the approval of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, but, as I shall presently show, at his earnest and persevering solicitation.

But though the British Government, so far as I am aware, has given no intimation that it has changed its views on this subject (unless such an intimation is found in the lately repeated remark of Lord Palmerston, that perfect harmony exists between France and England as to the foreign policy of the two Powers,) it is confidently stated that the merchants of London "are well pleased with the course pursued by Louis Napoleon in Mexico." The following statement is found in the City Article of a recent number of the London *Times*: "It would be vain to deny that the feeling of the merchants of London is that on the whole, so far as the affair has proceeded, the Emperor Napoleon has done a great service, both political and commercial, to the world—political, in confirming the previous action of Spain in extinguishing the Monroe doctrine; and commercial, in restoring the intercourse of nations with a territory which, from its geographical position and mineral wealth, can claim a general and almost exceptional importance."

It is not very likely that individual "merchants of London," concerned in running the blockade, or in speculating in the Confederate loan, may be pleased with any event which may make difficulty between France and the United States, but I greatly doubt that the "merchants of London," as a body, are delighted to have either the commerce or politics of Mexico controlled from the Tuileries. As for the statement just quoted, it contains a grave error of fact. Spain has never, that I am aware of, attempted "to extinguish the Monroe doctrine." On the contrary, from the moment she recognized the independence of her revolted colonies, she acquiesced in that doctrine, which, as far as concerned those colonies, was, that the United States would not be indifferent to any attempt of France and the Holy Alliance to aid Spain in subjugating them.

Not only has Spain made no attempt to "extinguish" the Monroe doctrine, but conjointly with England she withdrew from the expedition lately undertaken in concert by the three Powers, as soon as she found that France intended to conquer and occupy the country. It remains to be seen how far Spain, a proud and sensitive Power of the Latin stock, will rejoice at having her ancient colonial kingdom of New-Spain turned into an empire, for the benefit of a German prince, by the *fiat* of the sovereign of France, and with remainder to any other candidate to be named by him, if the Archduke Maximilian should decline.

The point, however, which I propose at present to illustrate is, that the doctrine, whose extinguishment is now considered by "the London merchants" so great a political and commercial benefit, was announced by President Monroe, not merely with the approval of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, *but at his earnest and often repeated solicitations.*

In December, 1822, the dominion of Spain over her former colonies on the continent of America being manifestly at an end, England determined so far to recognize them as to send consuls to some of the principal ports. In March following (1823) Mr. Canning, at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a dispatch to the British Minister at Madrid, in which, while he disclaimed, on the part of Great Britain, all intention of appropriating to herself the smallest portion of the late Spanish colonies, he intimated at the same time, his conviction, that "no attempt would be made by France to bring under her dominion any of those possessions, either by conquest or cession from Spain." France, it will be remembered, was at this time invading Spain for the purpose of putting down the Constitutional Government and restoring Ferdinand Seventh to absolute power. As the invasion drew near to a successful issue, symptoms began to appear of a design on the part of the French Government, to reimburse themselves for the expenses of the expedition out of the American colonies, and in order to paralyze the expected opposition of England, to call a congress of the Continental Powers forming the "Holy Alliance." They were depended upon to sustain France in this movement, because the Spanish colonies were regarded by the members of the Holy Alliance as rebellious subjects setting at defiance the authority of their legitimate sovereign.

The great object which the British Government now proposed to itself, under the auspices of Mr. Canning, was to baffle these designs of France and the Holy Alliance on the Spanish Colonies, and for this there were three motives: 1. To avenge the affront offered to Great Britain by the invasion of her ally, Spain; 2. To "redress the balance of power disturbed in the East by calling into existence a new world in the West;" 3. To procure for England the benefit of an unrestricted commerce with the American Colonies. Fearing, however, that a formal recognition of the independence of those colonies would involve England in a war with the Continental Powers, Mr. Canning determined to try the efficacy of an "open, straightforward declaration of his future intentions." His first step, in order to give added weight to such a declaration, was to solicit the coöperation of the American Government. Accordingly, on the 16th of August, 1823, in an interview with Mr. Rush, he inquired whether the United States would not join Great Britain in such a declaration, adding that if France entertained designs on Mexico, he (Mr. Canning) "was satisfied that the knowledge that the United States would be opposed to it as well as England, could not fail to have it decisive influence in checking it." Mr. Rush, being without instructions, could make no reply to this overture, except that he would communicate it to his Government.

On the 22d of the month, being about to leave town, Mr. Canning addressed an unofficial and confidential note to Mr. Rush, renewing the overture for a joint declaration to be made by the United States and Great Britain, to the effect that, while they aimed at the possession of no portion of the Spanish Colonies for themselves, and would not obstruct any amicable negotiations which Spain as the mother country might attempt with them, "they could not see the transfer of any portion of them to any other Power with indifference."

Four days later, being then at Liverpool, Mr. Canning wrote a second letter to Mr. Rush, urging the joint declaration, on the ground that information had reached him that, as soon as France had effected her military objects in Spain, a proposal would be made for a European Congress to settle the affairs of Spanish America.

Five days later, (31st August,) Mr. Canning addressed a third letter to Mr. Rush, from the country, intimating that events might make it necessary for him to act without waiting for the coöperation of the United States. On his return to town on the 18th of September, he had another conference with Mr. Rush on the same subject, in the course of which he pressed upon the American Minister, *to the point of importunity*, the expediency of the proposed declaration. In case a Congress of the European Powers should be called to dispose of the affairs of Spanish America, he stated that he should insist on the United States being represented. Mr. Rush yielded so far to Mr. Canning's urgent solicitations as to promise at length, if Great Britain would at once recognize the Spanish Colonies, that he would take the responsibility, even without instructions, of joining in the declaration.

Eight days after this interview, another conference took place between Mr. Rush and Mr. Canning, at the request of the latter, still earnestly soliciting the coöperation of the United States. Mr. Rush having made the recognition of the Spanish Colonies by England a condition precedent, Mr. Canning now asked if he would not join in the declaration, provided England would promise to recognize the Colonies *hereafter*. The subject was discussed at two other interviews between Mr. Canning and Mr. Rush, in the course of the Autumn, and the reader will perhaps be pleased to see a specimen of the arguments by which the former urged the adoption by the United States, in conjunction with England, of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Rush having stated that it had been the traditionary rule of the Government of the United States not to interfere with European politics, Mr. Canning replied:

> "However just such a policy might have been formerly, or might continue to be as a general policy, he apprehended that powerful and controlling circumstances made it inapplicable upon the present occasion. The question was a new and complicated one, in modern affairs. It was also full as much American as European, *to say no more*. It concerned the United States under aspects and interests as immediate and commanding as it did or could any of the States of Europe. They were the first Power established on that Continent, and confessedly the leading Power, they were connected with Spanish America by their position, as with Europe by their relations; and they also stood connected with these new States by political relations. Was it possible that they could see with indifference their fate decided upon by Europe? Could Europe expect this indifference? Had not a new epoch arrived in the relative position of the United States toward Europe which Europe must acknowledge? *Were the great political and commercial interests which hung upon the destinies of the new Continent to be canvassed and adjusted in this hemisphere, without the coöperation or even knowledge of the United States?* Were they to be canvassed and adjusted, he would even add, without some proper understanding between the United States and Great Britain, as the two chief commercial and maritime States of both worlds? He hoped not, he would wish to persuade himself not."

Such was the vehemence with which Mr. Canning urged the United States to assume the ground of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Rush, of course, communicated these overtures from time to time to his Government. His first dispatches on the subject were received in Washington by the end of August, 1823. The subject immediately engaged the attention of Mr. Monroe and his Cabinet. In addition to the counsel of his official advisers, the President sought that of Mr. Jefferson, to whom he sent copies of Mr. Rush's letters. Mr. Jefferson warmly recommended the step proposed by Mr. Canning, and encouraged Mr. Monroe to make the desired declaration. His Cabinet concurred in the advice, and, accordingly, in his Message at the opening of the next session of Congress, the President, after alluding to the radical difference of the political systems of Europe and America, expressed himself as follows:

> "We owe it therefore to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Such, as far as Spanish America is concerned, was this celebrated declaration, to which Mr. Canning had so importunately urged the United States. In another part of the same message, and in reference to the negotiation with Russia, relative to the boundaries of the two Powers on the northwestern coast of the continent, President Monroe observed that:

> "In the discussion to which this interest has given rise, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power."

These two statements of principle, in parts of Mr. Monroe's Message, remote from each other and relating to totally different subjects, form what is usually called the Monroe doctrine. Much confusion of ideas has existed with reference to its purport and intended application, which I shall not attempt on this occasion to explain. I will only observe that it has never, in any acceptation, received a legislative confirmation; that it rests upon its original basis, as an executive declaration, wise and seasonable at the time it was made, creditable to the Administration from which it proceeded, and beneficial to the country and the cause of free government throughout the world.

The message containing these declarations of President Monroe reached England, while the correspondence between Mr. Canning and the Prince de Polignac, the French Ambassador at London, was in progress. "Fortunately," says Mr. Stapleton, the private Secretary and biographer of Mr. Canning, "just at the moment when these discussions were being carried on, the message of the President of the United States to their Congress arrived in Europe, in which document it was stated 'that any interference on the part of the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of oppressing or controlling the destinies of the Spanish American States which had declared their independence, would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, and would be considered as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward them.'" Mr. Stapleton then claims that the correspondence of Mr. Canning with Mr. Rush, "mainly encouraged, if it did not originate to the Government of the United States the idea of taking so firm and decisive a tone," and adds that, "when coupled with the refusal of Great Britain to take part in a Congress, it effectually put an end to the project of assembling one similar to those which met at Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Laybach and Verona."

The reception of the Presidential declaration by the English public in general, and in Parliament might be called enthusiastic. Mr. (now Lord) Brougham said "the question with regard to South America now was, he believed, disposed of, or nearly so; for an event had recently happened, *than which no event had ever dispersed greater joy, exultation and gratitude over all the freemen of Europe*; that event, which was decisive on the subject, was the language held with respect to Spanish America, in the speech or message of the President of the United States to the Congress."

Mr. Stapleton, in quoting this remark of Lord Brougham, asks, "but was not that language which, in Mr. Brougham's opinion was decisive on the subject, in a very great degree, if not wholly, the result of Mr. Canning's overture to Mr. Rush?"

Sir James Macintosh, alluding to the message, said:

> "That wise Government, in grave but determined language, and with that reasonable but deliberate tone that becomes true courage, proclaims the principles of her policy, and makes known the cases in which the care of her own safety will compel her to take up arms for the defence of other States. I have already observed its coincidence with the declarations of England, which, indeed, is perfect, if allowance be made for the deeper, or, at least, more immediate interest in the independence of South America, which near neighborhood gives to the United States. This coincidence of the two great English commonwealths (for so I delight to call them, and I heartily pray that they may be forever united in the cause of justice and liberty,) cannot be contemplated without the utmost pleasure by every enlightened citizen of the earth."

Would that words like these were oftener heard in the British Parliament!

There was one point only in this part of the President's message to which Mr. Canning excepted. He understood it to deny not only the right of other foreign Powers to interfere for the recovery of the Spanish American Colonies, but the right of the mother country to continue her efforts for that purpose. He thought it necessary to declare that he did not assent to that principle, and it is quite doubtful whether Mr. Monroe, though he used the phrase "*any* European Power," meant to interfere between Spain and her former colonies. Lord John Russell, however, urged that if, after the invasion of Spain by France, a Spanish army were sent by Ferdinand to resubjugate the colonies, inasmuch as such Spanish army would have been set at liberty by the French occupation, the expedition should be regarded as virtually French, and as such resisted by England.

Such, as far as Mexico is concerned, is the Monroe doctrine; such its origin, such its significance, such its history; urged, all but forced on the United States by the importunity of England, hailed with rapture in her Parliament on its announcement, claimed on behalf of Mr. Canning as the work of his hands, admitted to have been decisive of the leading measures of his administration, now quoted among the studied insults which the United States have for fifty years been offering to Great Britain; another proof that instead of being a loyal friend to that country, she has shown herself to be a "grasping and bullying enemy," and the "merchants of London" are rejoiced that a French invasion, the precise movement which Mr. Canning in 1823 urged the United States to join him in forbidding, has succeeded in trampling in the dust the policy which England then had so much at heart, and to which it is as much her interest now as ever to adhere.

BOSTON, 2d Sept., 1863.

How the United States Regarded the Question of Seizing Cuba in 1822—Letter from John Quincy Adams.

The following letter, which is published for the first time in the Providence *Journal*, has great historical value and interest:

QUINCY, Aug. 11, 1837.

Rev. Wm. E. Channing, D. D., Newport, R. I.:

MY DEAR SIR: * * * * * I rejoice to learn that you have it in contemplation to give the public your ideas on the appearance in the political world of the new Republic of Texas.

Mr. Tuckerman wrote to me as you had requested, and I answered his letter, but he had mistaken the time when the transactions to which you desired reference to be had, occurred, and supposed they had happened during the administration of my father. My answer, therefore, must have been unsatisfactory to the object of your inquiries.

It was in September, 1822, that the events, to which I alluded in my speech in the House of Representatives of the 25th of May, 1836, took place. It was the time when the Spanish Government of the Cortes was overthrown by the French invasion under the Duke D'Angoulême. Great Britain became alarmed lest, under the shelter of that revolution, the Island of Cuba should pass into the possession of France. The French Government, fabricated or was imposed upon by a report that the British Cabinet had determined to send a squadron and take possession of the island. The people of Havana, divided into parties between the Cortes and the King, were terrified by premonitory symptoms of negro insurrection, and looking round for a protector. There was a party for resorting to Great Britain—a party for adhering to Spain, and a party for seeking admission to the North American Union—the last of which was the strongest. A proposition was then made by a secret agent from them to Mr. Monroe to this effect—that they, by a popular movement, of the success of which they had no doubt, would declare the island independent of Spain, if the Government of the United States would promise them protection and admit them into their Union under a State Constitution, on the model of those of our Southern States, and with the understanding that as the population of the Island should increase, they should be at liberty to divide themselves into two States, and have that proportion of representation in the Congress of the United States. As the inducement to the American Government to pledge their protection, they were assured that the alternative would probably be the prevalence of the party in the Island for the colonial connection with Great Britain, and a resort to her for protection. While this proposition was under consideration of Mr. Monroe and his Cabinet, the French Minister at Washington, by a verbal, irresponsible communication, not to the Secretary of State, the only medium of official intercourse between foreign ministers and the Government of the United States, but to Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, asseverated that the French Government had secret but positive information that the British Government had deliberately determined to take possession of Cuba.

The answer of Mr. Monroe to the proposition from the Havana was that the friendly relations existing between the people of the United States and Spain did not permit them to promise countenance or protection to any insurrectional movement against her authority. Their advice to the people of Cuba was to adhere as long as possible to their allegiance to Spain—that an attempt of either Great Britain or France to occupy the island would present the proposal from the Havana under a different point of view, concerning which the President was not authorized to pledge prospectively the action of the United States, but that the people of the Havana might be assured of the deep interest, which, under all the circumstances which might occur, the American Government would take in their welfare and their wishes.

It was the opinion of at least one member of Mr. Monroe's administration that the occupation of the Island of Cuba by Great Britain should be resisted, even at the cost of a war. Their unanimous opinion was that a very explicit though confidential communication should be made to Mr. Canning that the United States *could not see with indifference* the occupation of Cuba by any European Power other than Spain—and that *rumors* had reached the American Government that such an intention was entertained by the British Cabinet, which made it necessary to ask an explanation of their views.

Mr. Rush was instructed accordingly; Mr. Canning disavowed emphatically all intention on the part of Great Britain to take possession of the island; but avowed her determination *not to see with indifference* its occupation, either by France or by the United States, and he told Mr. Rush of the squadron dispatched by Louis XVIII. to the West Indies, without notifying *him* of the expedition, and of the schooling he had ordered the British Ambassador at Paris to give the French Cabinet for that sin of omission. Mr. Canning then proposed that, by a mutual understanding between the British, French and American Governments, without any formal Treaty or Convention, Cuba should be left in the quiet possession of Spain, without interference in the Government of the island. This was precisely the policy which Mr. Monroe believed to best adapted to the interest and the duties of the United States, and he cheerfully assented to it. There was no further communication between him and the French Government on the subject. So far as France was concerned the arrangement was left to be concerted between her and Great Britain. The people of the Island of Cuba submitted to the Government of Ferdinand, restored by the Duke d'Angoulême, and received a viceroy and Captain-General in the person of Gen. Vives, who had been Minister from Spain to the United States, one of the most upright and honorable men with whom it has ever been my fortune to hold political relations. He was precisely the man to tranquilize and conciliate the submission of the people of the Island to their old Government, and he so effectually accomplished that purpose that the Government of the United States heard nothing further of intended insurrection in Cuba, during the remainder of Mr. Monroe's administration and the whole of mine.

All these transactions were at the time profoundly secret. The first public allusion to them ever made was by me, in the speech of the 25th of May, 1836, to the House of Representatives. The circumstances of the times no longer required absolute secrecy. France, Spain and Britain had all undergone political revolutions, and the abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies of this hemisphere had added tenfold terrors to *her* occupation of Cuba, for the meditation of our Southern statesmen. I partly raised the veil, therefore, from the negotiations of 1822, to stay the frantic hand of the Southern slaveholder, rushing from the terror of an avenging conscience into the arms of sympathizing Slavery in Texas. * * * * *

I am, of course, your unalterable friend,
J. Q. ADAMS.

CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Its Future Course—Metallic Basis Illimitable—Past Character of Currency in the United States—Its Deficiency—Increase of Coin—The Future Demand for Currency.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Oct. 2, 1863.

In a former article I stated very briefly the different offices of money and capital, and the bases of public credit. I was led to this by reading some articles in English papers, which showed a very extraordinary ignorance, not merely of this country, but of the elementary principles of finance. I had thought that England was the country where everything relating to money and credit was best understood; certainly, they have carried credit to the extreme. But I begin to think that Finance is nowhere a science, and perhaps is not as well understood in Europe as in America. A system of finance adopted in any country must relate mainly to the three elements, capital, currency and credit; and these must necessarily bear a certain relation to each other. What they really are in any country, can only be ascertained by the most accurate political and economical statistics. Unfortunately, our country has never had a Bureau of Statistics, and has very few men whose minds, like those of Quelettel, Villerme, McGregor, and others, have been turned in that way. We are a mechanical, but not a philosophical people. We shall be admired for our machinery and our energy. We shall have full credit for what we are all talking about—*the practical*; but will not astonish the world with philosophy. Still, it may fairly be said that our decennial census statistics puts us on the level with any nation in regard to the mere *facts* of statistics. But, what is quite singular is, that so much money and so much labor has been put upon them, with so few useful or philosophical deductions. However, we are like a young man, gathering up experiences, which, if he is wise, will make him philosophical in after life.

What I would now say relates to the quantity of currency and the demand for it in the United States. Nothing is more apparent than that currency has been, up to a very recent period, deficient in this country. If it were not so, the currency now in the country would be a drug, depreciated far beyond the present depreciation, and this not merely in regard to paper but to gold also. It is very questionable whether we have a dollar too much currency now or even enough. I know that a great many men are now, as they ever have been, in great dread of an expanded currency. But it is *credit*, not currency, which is expanded and causes inflation. Currency is innocent of any such effect. It is credit which is the enemy. A, B and C may owe five thousand dollars each to X, Y and Z, and yet the latter may not have a hundred dollars of money. I stated in my last letter, on this subject, that the people of Ohio, in State, corporate and private capacities, did *not owe over twenty-five per cent. of their capital*. While this remains the case, you may double the currency in the State, and there will be no inflation. But double the debts, and you will have a tremendous inflation, till the bubble of expansion bursts. Let me now ask you to examine with me the past and present condition of the currency. Prior to 1851 we had no such statistics as we could rely upon in respect to the currency; we had estimates made by the most competent men, such as Gallatin and Crawford, which, no doubt, approached to truth nearly. I give you the following table of currency in the United States, as data for comparison:

Years.	Active Circulation.	Population.	Authority.
1811	$43,000,000	7,500,000	Gallatin
1816	95,000,000	8,600,000	Crawford
1830	70,000,000	12,866,000	Gallatin
1836	148,000,000	15,366,000	Treasury
1853	295,457,000	24,000,000	Myself

We perceive that in 1811 the proportion of money to people was 6 to 1; in 1830 it was 5½ to 1, and in 1853 it was 12 to 1. Yet there was no more difficulty with the currency in 1853 than there was in 1830. On the contrary, there was much less, for it is certain that from 1825 to 1832 the energy and enterprise of the country was greatly cramped for want of sufficient active money. I suppose that the active money of the country at the present moment does not fall much short of *five hundred millions*. Is that too much? How will you prove it? What is a measure of value? It is easy to say that the currency is too much expanded; that prices are very high, &c. Let us test it by realities.

A bushel of wheat sells in Cincinnati market, on an average, at one dollar. So it did ten, twenty and forty years ago. Wheat sold, in Cincinnati, at $1 per bushel, on the first day of December, in 1841, 1847, 1853, 1858, and September, 1863. Can you find anything nearer a true value than a bushel of wheat? Every sort of animal food sells at *nearly double*, and did before the war began. Why? Because the capitalists built railroads, by which cattle, pork, &c., could be carried to New-York at one-half the expense. This was great good luck to the Western farmers, who, since the introduction of railroads, have profited immensely by it. Whisky is now comparatively high, because you laid an excise duty of twenty cents a gallon on it. I wish it was twenty dollars. If ever there was a fiend let loose from Pandemonium, who ought to be regarded as the enemy of the human race, it is whisky; and yet you have men among you, by hundreds and thousands, who think themselves decent, who deal in that demon; and you have a Governor of the great State of New-York who was put in power by a Liquor Association. When shall we be a civilized nation? But let us return. Lands are not higher in Ohio or in New-York, I think, than they were before the war, or the issue of Treasury notes. All the real tests of value will show that our currency cannot now be expanded materially beyond the wants of the country. It may be said that the Banks of New-York and other cities have a large amount of legal tender notes on hand, certainly, and so they must have to meet the demands of their creditors, when they are non-specie paying. So also they have double as much metal on hand as they had a few years ago. In the above statement of the currency the whole (both specie and paper) are included. Let us look at the specie element alone. The following table will show the amount of coin in the country at different periods:

In 1830	$10,000,000	Gallatin's Estimate.
In 1836	73,000,000	Treasury Reports.
In 1853	204,000,000	R. R. Record.

In 1830, the specie of the country was unto the paper as 1 to 7; but, in 1853, it was 4 to 3,—exceeding by fifty millions the whole amount of paper. Since then we have dug from the mines of California at least *five hundred millions in gold*. With this immense product we, of course, exported a large amount as merchandise, but there are now remaining in the country at least *three hundred and fifty millions of dollars in gold*. The money of circulation is paper, but has this immense reserve of gold nothing to do with *the intrinsic value of Government paper?* It has everything to do with it. It is not used now, because it is not needed; but the moment the time of redemption comes, the gold is here to do it; and, what is material, *the Government has the power over the gold.*

I shall hereafter show you the progress of the gold revolution. It is enough now to know that there *is a revolution* going on in money as there is in politics. And now who, in this period of our country, talks of standing still in politics, finance, commerce and philosophy, might as well freeze in Greenland, or vegetate in Terra del Fuego, or dwell in the moon, whose lambent rays have struck with lunacy the politicians of the South and addled the pates of Northern Democrats. You want gold! Go with me to that range of cold and snowy mountains which lie from the Gulf of Panama to the Red River of the North. Every mountain and valley is full of gold and silver. You are now getting sixty millions per annum, and you will be limited in the amount of gold you get only by the amount of labor you put upon the mines. In regard to the amount *needed* the supply is *illimitable*. I grant—and it is well so—that the laws of political economy will arrest the progress of gold getting, just when the labor in the mines is relatively less remunerated than other labor. But this will not be the case till the volume of gold currency is enlarged to meet all the demands of commerce, not only in this country, but in Europe and Asia. Then it will be desirable that the volume should be no further increased.

I cannot close this letter without expressing my admiration, always excited by such facts, at the wonderful wealth, resources, capacities and adaptation which God has bestowed upon our favored country! How wonderfully grand is this land and its development! And can we be so cold and faithless as to doubt that all this was given for some good purpose? Is not this to be the tabernacle of a glorious people? Let us "be just and fear not," and the day will be as the morning.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The New-York Independent on Burke—Position of Paine, and the Results.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863.

The New-York *Independent* recently had an article comparing Charles Sumner to Edmund Burke. I have no objections in regard to Mr. Sumner. If he can stand it, I can; but I have some objections in regard to Burke. Burke was one of the most illustrious statesmen of modern times. If he saved England from the wild overthrow which overtook France, he did a beneficent work. But the *Independent* says, (I cannot quote the words,) that the insurrection in France was a good thing, and censures Burke for opposing it. Now, I want to know (and it has something to do with the politics of the day) whether the conductors of the *Independent*—standing in England in the years 1791-'92, with all the facts around them just as they were—would have sided with Charles Fox or with Edmund Burke? That is a test question of many of the ideas of the present time. I think that Burke's stand saved England probably from great disasters, and that a Christian statesman must have opposed the French doctrines of that day. It was from the Jacobin clubs of Paris that our politicians borrowed the term "Democrat," and it is in a New-York riot you can find some illustrations of what Jacobin clubs produced. There is a wide difference between a Legal Liberty, which is the real fruit of experience—of liberal institutions, growing up from the gradual amelioration of society—of Christian sentiment pervading society, and, above all, of Christian justice, and that *disordered license* which overturns established government, which substitutes will for law, and which destroys what liberty the people have got, to organize on its ruins the Government of Cæsar or Napoleon. Where has the French Revolution culminated? In the pitiful Government of Louis Napoleon trying to establish the Latin race in America and establish the Emperor Maximilian on the ruins of the Mexican Republic. The *Independent* is doubtless aware that in the midst of the French Revolution Tom Paine appeared, with his *Rights of Man*, in opposition to Burke. The book was an able one. It was, as near as could be, a demonstration of the principles laid down. Yet after all, it was a very narrow-minded work. It introduced none of the morals of society, which are its only cement. It spoke much more of the physical wants of man than of his moral or intellectual. Burke did exactly the contrary. He appealed to human nature, to Christianity, to the *right* which men of mind, worth, and character had to *control society*. Was he wrong? Paine said he would overturn all the Monarchies of Europe. His vanity was so extreme that he may have believed it. What was the end? Victoria, Francis Joseph, and Alexander sit as quietly on their thrones as if Paine had never existed. But in the meantime constitutional freedom has advanced immensely. The people are coming steadily up to their real rights—the rights which Christian justice will maintain. The whirlwind has broken down mighty oaks, but the gentle rains have fallen on the grass, and brought forth rich and bountiful harvests.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CLASS BOOK OF CHEMISTRY, in which the Latest Facts and Principles of the Science are Explained and Applied to the Arts of Life and the Phenomena of Nature. Designed for the use of Colleges and Schools. A new edition—entirely rewritten. By E. L. YOUMANS, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1863.

Dr. Youman's work on Chemistry has for many years held its own as, perhaps, the very best class-book on the subject, and in the present edition he brings it up abreast of the latest discoveries in this expansive and expanding branch of science. New views of the nature and connection of the forces have been accepted in the scientific world, which compel a new treatment of this branch of the subject. The old notion that the forces are separate and peculiar forms of imponderable matter, has given way to the idea that they are closely allied and mutually convertible forms of activity or motion in ordinary matter. The older views are held to be self-contradictory, and as they do not explain and cannot represent the present facts of science, they are abandoned by the body of advanced scientific thinkers of the present time. The newer doctrines may be still incomplete, and are not without their difficulties, but they are more simple and rational—they harmonize with the later facts of discovery, and open many new paths of investigation of the highest interest and promise. Among the latest chemical and physico-chemical discoveries embodied by Dr. Youmans, in the new edition of the *Text Book*, are the Spectrum Analysis and the elements discovered by it; Prof. Graham's interesting views of Dialysis and the colloidal condition of matter, and Berthelot's remarkable researches in organic synthesis, or the artificial production of organic substances.

GALA DAYS. By GAIL HAMILTON: Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The papers of which *Gala Days* is composed, served a good enough temporary purpose as "padding" for the pages of the *Atlantic*; but they should have been allowed to remain there. The volume is a good sample of the kind of book that can be written by a moderately clever person who allows himself to rattle away on all sorts of subjects, in the manner of the talk of not stupid but yet not very wise or witty people. It appears that this sort of easy flow of vivacious commonplace—a species of literary ginger-pop—is acceptable to a quite extended class of readers, for both the writings of the author and of the original—the *Country Parson*—of which she is an imitator, have made for themselves a wide circle of readers. The only theory we have to account for this class of books finding so wide an acceptance is, that so many are in that stage of mental development which the Country Parson himself rather happily hit off as *realy*. So long as this is so, we do not know why pabulum of the fit pulpiness should not be provided. But their place in literature should be distinctly understood. Miss Gail Hamilton—or the person who passes under that name or pseudonym—has been spoiled by the indulgent praise her previous effort called forth, and in this volume she carries the liberty of twaddling to undue lengths. At the same time, with a great deal of chaff there is in the papers a good deal of shrewdness, and an occasional bit of drollery—it hardly rises to wit or humor. The essay entitled "A Spasm of Sense," has sensible things in it, but these are *spasmodically* said. "Happiest Days" has also good thoughts, and the whole book, though open to the criticism we have made on it, will be found quite acceptable to readers in the moods of intellectual indolence.

AN OUTLINE OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the Use of Students. By N. G. CLARK, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Union College. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 1863.

In the preparation of this little volume, Prof. Clark has set out with the laudable aim of putting into a form adapted to the use of students the results of modern historical and philological investigations of the English language. In this he has been quite successful, and his *Outline* presents a good *resumé* of the labors of Marsh, Craik, Max Muller, and others. We wish it understood that our commendation ceases here; for the author's own contributions to the book are inconsiderable in quantity and indifferent in quality. Subtracting the pages on pages which are taken bodily, with credit, from the authors above mentioned, and the other pages on pages which are taken from them slightly disguised, the original matter resolves itself into a few connecting links; and it almost becomes a question of literary ethics whether such wholesale plundering is admissible, even on the most liberal theory of book-making. To be sure, it may be said, the more we have of Marsh and Max Muller and the less of Clark, the better for the book. This may be true enough, and if the book had been on the face of it purely and simply a series of selections, the production would have worn an honester air. Prof. Clark's *own* judgments of authors are curious bits of literary criticism. Of the author of *Sartor Resartus* and *Frederick the Great*, he says: "Mr. Carlyle, who did most to introduce German literature to the public, developed a style peculiar for himself, which, by reason of the oftentimes valuable thought and earnestness of the author, *obtains some admirers, and so far exerts an unwholesome influence.*" He has also an odd way of knocking the head of one author against another, as thus: "Gibbon is far enough from the idiomatic force of Swift, the impassioned vehemence of Motley, or the pictorial beauty of Prescott." The most valuable part of the book consists in the illustrative specimens of English literature at the end, and these are taken bodily from Craik, (*Outlines of the History of the English Language.*)

Dr. Draper and Lord Bacon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your strictures upon Dr. Draper's *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*, published some weeks since, there appears the following passage, italicised by the writer:

> "One of the opinions, however, which he (Dr. Draper) can certainly claim as all his own, is his judgment of Lord Bacon, which would be amusing, were it not so offensively put forth. 'The more closely we examine the writings of Lord Bacon,' he declares, 'the more unworthy does he seem to have been of the great reputation which has been awarded him. Bacon never produced any practical result himself—*no great physicist has ever made use of his method. It is time that the sacred name of philosophy should be sundered from its long connection with that of one who was a pretender in science, a time-serving politician, an insidious lawyer, a corrupt judge, a treacherous friend, a bad man.*'"

It is but just to your readers to reproduce the whole passage of which the foregoing extract is a part. It is not long, and is essential to a correct judgment of the case:

> "With the audacity of ignorance, he (Lord Bacon) presumed to criticise what he did not understand, and with a superb conceit disparaged the great Copernicus. The more closely we examine the writings of Lord Bacon, the more unworthy does he seem to have been of the great reputation which has been awarded him. The popular delusion to which he owes so much originated at a time when the history of science was unknown. They who first brought him into notice knew nothing of the old school of Alexandria. This boasted founder of a new philosophy could not comprehend and would not accept the greatest of all scientific doctrines when it was plainly set before his eyes. It has been represented that the invention of the true method of physical science was the amusement of Bacon's hours of relaxation from the more laborious studies of law and duties of a Court. His chief admirers have been persons of a literary turn, who have an idea that scientific discoveries are accomplished by a mechanico-mental operation. Bacon never produced any great practical result himself; no great physicist has ever made any use of his method. He has had the same to do with the development of modern science that the inventor of the Orrery has had to do with the discovery of the mechanism of the world. Of all the important discoveries, there is not one which shows that its author made it by the Baconian instrument. Newton never seems to have been aware that he was under any obligations to Bacon. * * Few scientific pretenders have made more mistakes than Lord Bacon. He rejected the Copernican system, and spoke insolently of its great author; he undertook to criticise adversely Gilbert's 'De Magnete;' he was occupied in the condemnation of any investigation of final causes while Harvey was deducing the circulation of the blood from Aquapendente's discoveries of the valves in the veins; he was doubtful whether instruments were of any advantage while Galileo was investigating the heavens with a telescope. Ignorant himself of every branch of mathematics, he presumed that they were useless in science, but a few years before Newton achieved by their aid his immortal discoveries. It is time that the sacred name of philosophy should be severed from its long connection with that of one who was a pretender in science, a time-serving politician, an insidious lawyer, a corrupt judge, a treacherous friend, a bad man."

The two phases of Bacon's character upon which judgment is thus passed are *moral* and *philosophical*. It can hardly be pretended that his moral character is an open question. It bears the stamp of the world's reprobation, which no ingenuity has yet sufficed to obliterate. Upon this point it is only necessary to refer to Macaulay's elaborate essay upon Bacon. The question then remains, is Dr. Draper's judgment of Bacon as a philosopher one "which he can certainly claim as all his own," "which would be amusing were it not so offensively put forth," or "a piece of grotesque but malignant impotence?" I appeal to the highest scientific authorities of the age. In his life of Sir Isaac Newton, Sir David Brewster speaks as follows:

> "Having thus shown that the distinguished philosophers who flourished before Lord Bacon, were perfect masters both of the principles and the practice of inductive research, it becomes interesting to inquire whether or not the philosophers who succeeded him, acknowledged any obligation to his system, or derived the slightest advantage from his precepts. If Bacon constructed a method to which modern science owes its existence, we shall find its cultivators grateful for the gift, and offering the richest incense at the shrine of a benefactor whose generous labors conducted them to immortality. No such testimonies, however, are to be found. Nearly two hundred years have gone by, teeming with the richest fruits of human genius, and no grateful disciple has appeared to vindicate the rights of the alleged legislator of science. Even Newton, who was born and educated after the publication of the *Novum Organon*, never mentions the name of Bacon in his system, and the amiable and indefatigable Boyle treated him with the same disrespectful silence."

Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, the first authority in the world on the history of science, in his late work on the *Philosophy of Discovery*, thus remarks:

> "After these steps Bacon speaks of several classes of instances which he terms 'instances and prerogatives;' and these he points out as peculiar aids and guides to the intellect in its task. These instances with prerogative have generally been much dwelt upon by those who have commented upon the *Novum Organon*. Yet in reality such a classification, as has been observed by one of the ablest writers of the present day, (Sir John Herschel,) is of little service in the task of induction: 'Such a classification is much of the same nature as if having to teach the art of building we were to describe tools with reference to the amount and place of the work which they must do, instead of pointing out their construction and use; as if we were to inform the pupil that we must have tools for lifting a stone up, tools for moving it sideways and tools for laying it square.' Bacon's method as well as his object is vitiated by a pervading error, the error of supposing that to be done by method which must be done by mind. It is a method which enables all men to make exact discoveries, as a pair of compases enables all men to draw an exact circle. Now it is necessary for us who are exploring the progress of the true philosophy of discovery to say plainly that this part of Bacon's speculations is erroneous and valueless. No scientific discovery ever has been made in this way."
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> "Most of his errors arose from a too ambitious habit of intellect, which would not be contented with any except very wide and general truths, and from an indistinctness of mechanical and, perhaps, in general, of mathematical ideas."

Prof. Huxley, in his recently published lectures, says:

> "I must dwell a little on this point, for I wish you to leave this room with a very clear conviction that scientific investigation is not, as many people seem to suppose, some kind of modern black art. I say that you might easily gather this impression from the manner in which many persons speak of scientific inquiry or talk about inductive and deductive philosophy, or the principles of the 'Baconian Philosophy.' I do protest that, of the vast number of cants in this world, there are none to my mind so contemptible as the pseudo-scientific cant which is talked about the 'Baconian Philosophy.'"

The Germans are equally explicit. Goethe, in his *History of the Theory of Colors*, "condemns the requirements of Bacon's philosophy as tending to empiricism, and rejects his method because it is not constructive, does not terminate in itself, does not even indicate any end, but gives occasion to dismemberments and details."

The President of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, Professor Liebig, the celebrated chemist, has lately published his views of Bacon, a translation of which will be found in late numbers of *Macmillan's Magazine*. He is less mealy-mouthed than the Englishmen, and from his scathing exposure of Bacon's scientific pretentions I extract the following:

> "Bacon's method is that of a multiplicity of cases, but as every separate instance, while yet unexplained, is but a zero, and as thousands of zeros, put them how you may, do not constitute a number, it is evident that his whole inductive process is a bandying to and fro of undetermined perceptions of the senses. The result to which his method inevitably leads is—naught." "These (his works on Natural Science) in reality prove only that the essence and the aim of Natural Philosophy were unknown or unintelligible to him." "Bacon promises to show us a road that shall lead to a solution of the highest questions on the inner nature of things; and when we accompany him he leads us round and round in a labyrinth, and is himself unable to get out. His inductive method leaves him perfectly helpless in determining the simplest conceptions; and at the end of a diffuse investigation we learn as much as we knew at the beginning."
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> "As natural philosopher everything in the man was counterfeit; as he was in daily life so was he in science—it is impossible for him to escape from his wonted circle of thought. When a boy he studied jugglery, and his cleverest trick of all, that of deceiving the world, was quite successful. Nature, that had endowed him so richly with her best gifts, had denied him all sense for truth."
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> "All Bacon's works begin with the continually repeated complaint of the miserable condition of science before his time, and with the reasons for it. He then in grandiloquent phrases extols the new ways and instruments that he has discovered for the improvement of such pitiable state, and in order to lead the sciences to their true end. In this wise he begins the description of the gold-making process: 'The world,' he says, 'hath been much abused by the operation of the making of gold; the work itself I judge to be possible, but the means hitherto propounded to effect it, are, in the practice, full of error and imposture, and in the theory full of unsound imaginations. Six axioms of maturation must be observed. The first is, that there be used a temperate heat. The second, that the spirit of the metal be quickened, and the tangible parts opened. The third, that the spirits do spread themselves even and move not subsultorily. The fourth is, that no part of the spirit be emitted, but detained. The fifth, that there be choice made for the likeliest metal for the version. The sixth, that you give time enough for the work. These principles are most certain and true. Let there be a small furnace made of a temperate heat; for the material take silver; put in also with the silver one-tenth part quicksilver and one-twelfth part nitre by weight, and so let the work be continued by the space of six months at least.' 'In this recipe,' says Liebig, 'we have the whole man Bacon and all his works. All the means that he indicates to make gold are erroneous and deceptive, and the axioms of which his theory is made mere fantastic conceits.'"

Excuse the length of this communication; you know it takes less space to make charges than to refute them.

Y.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Our Forces at Iberia, and Advancing.

Further Concerning the Affair at Morganzia.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Tax Levy Enforced by Gen. Shepley.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

LIST OF UNION NAVAL PRIZES.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. D. B. BARTON, from New-Orleans Oct. 10, with mails, passengers and a cargo of sugar and cotton, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The *Columbia* passed going up the river the United States ship *Morning Star*, from New-York, and bark *Arcade*, from Providence.

On Sunday, 11th, lat. 26 36, lon. 86, was boarded by United States steamer *San Jacinto*, cruising.

On Monday, 12th, 20 miles west of Sand Key, passed brig *Belle Barnard*, steering west.

We are under obligations to EDWARD HENDERSON, Esq., Purser of the *Columbia*, for prompt delivery of our files and correspondence.

OUR SPECIAL NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

There is very little indeed to tell you about military movements in this Department; for, if there is one thing in which Gen. BANKS excels over every other commander with whom I have ever had any acquaintance, it is in keeping his own counsels. Although this is rather adverse to the efforts of any enterprising correspondent, I hope you won't understand me as saying this in any spirit of fault-finding; on the contrary, I think it would be better for the country if the whole race of newspaper correspondents were abolished, than that one word should escape prematurely to give information to the enemy, and militate against the movements of our armies.

This little I know and am at liberty to state, as no possible harm could result by the time it gets into print:

Gen. BANKS left the day before yesterday—the 7th—to join the army, and, I believe, to take command of it in person—at least until he has a full personal knowledge of all that is going on. Whether he will permanently remain with the army through the whole campaign, is more than I can tell, but I think the chances are that he will do so, as he is one of those men who like to look into matters for themselves.

The affair at Morganzia, on the Mississippi, to which I briefly alluded in my last, was more important than we at first imagined. I have not been able to get any details beyond the fact that we drove the enemy back; but in doing so had 14 or 15 killed, 35 wounded, and lost about 500 prisoners. How many of the enemy we killed and wounded has not been ascertained, but we captured 160 prisoners, and brought them to this city.

On Friday, the 2d inst., Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN went fifteen miles beyond Franklin, La. On Saturday, 3d, the Thirteenth army corps, under Gen. WASHBURN, moved from Berwick City. On Sunday evening, the 4th, Gen. ORD moved from Carrolton, near this city, with the Fourth division, being the balance of the Thirteenth army corps. The whole army, by the very latest news, were all safely at Iberia.

There had been heavy skirmishing beyond Franklin between the enemy and WEITZEL's artillery and cavalry, in which we took several prisoners and one breach-loading cannon. The army is represented as in perfectly good health and spirits, and the enemy—thus far—retreating as they advanced.

Whatever steps are being taken in the North to aid us down there, it is certain that people here imagine something of the kind, as parties here who are interested in cotton, are offering ship-captains and ship-owners five cents a pound extra for getting away their cotton from the Rio Grande.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

You will find in the New-Orleans *Times* of October 8, an address of Col. C. W. KILLBORN, Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans, to the inhabitants, inviting them to join the volunteer regiments for the defence of the City—according to the recent Order, No. 70, of Gen. BANKS—and pointing out to them that "the Conscription act will positively be enforced."

It is too soon, since the promulgation of this address, to judge of its effects upon the people, but the idea is that, however unpalatable, it will be responded to without any trouble, as there are few who would not infinitely prefer joining the volunteer forces to defend the City, instead of being conscripted into the field, and if they refuse the first they run a certain risk of the second.

If there be any dissatisfaction at the measure, the people certainly manage to keep it very quiet; for I have not heard any complaints against it anywhere. Capt. (now Col.) KILLBORN has always been a very popular man, and his selection by Gen. BANKS for so difficult a position will divest it of one-half the feeling it might have created, if in the hands of any officer less loved and respected than Col. KILLBORN.

CITY TAXES.

Upon the heels of the conscription order, comes out Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY's notification to the tax-payers, by which, on a certain day, an alphabetic list of all the delinquent tax-payers in New-Orleans is to be published, and after a certain time all property of the delinquents is to be seized and sold.

The opinions now being elicited among the local Press on the subject are varied and interesting—some taking the view that, in the present reduced condition of the people of New-Orleans, some measure should, if *possible*, be devised to prevent the law from falling harshly upon those who really *cannot* pay, among whom would doubtless be included a large number of really loyal men.

ARMY TELEGRAPH.

I have just had the pleasure of meeting Capt. CHARLES S. BULKLEY, Chief of Telegraph Department, from whom I learn that our telegraphic lines are following up the army just as fast as they proceed.

FOREIGN VISITORS.

While the Russian fleet is setting gossip afloat in Northern waters, down here we have the daily opportunity of going to look at some of those foreign bulldogs which lie in the river there grinning at us through their portholes. Uncle Sam is there too, in strength of gunboats. So, altogether, we make a pretty good naval appearance. There are two French war-vessels here, the corvette *Jubert*, of eight guns, and another; two British gunboats, the *Styx* and the *Buzzard*, and one Spanish man-of-war.

THE WEATHER

continues mild and beautiful, and the place perfectly healthy. We have heard of a very great amount of sickness and mortality at Pensacola, and some call it yellow fever, but we have no epidemic here of any kind, and it is now altogether too late to introduce it.

NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

I take the liberty of sending you a correct list of the several vessels that have been brought to this port as prizes, since the opening of the United States Court and the appointment of Prize Commissioners. I believe every vessel so far, that has been tried judicially has been condemned. In most cases the vessels were condemned beyond a peradventure by the testimony of the officers or some of the crew of the captured vessel. All these blockade runners, except two or three, sailed under British colors, were owned by British capitalists, and if successful, went to swell the profits of a "nation of shopkeepers." It will be perceived that in ninety days, we have had brought to this port seventeen captures, more than one a week, since the Prize Court has been opened.

Schooner *Helena*, G. A. BIGELOW, Prize Master, United States Navy. Captured by the United States steamer *Ossipee*, J. P. GILLIS, commanding. Captured 30th June, 1863, twenty miles from Mobile.

Schooner *H. McGinn*, H. S. P. ROLLINS, Prize-Master, captured by the United States steamer *Clifton*, H. A. ADAMS, Jr., commanding, 17th July, 1863, off Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Steamer *Wm. Bagley*, C. C. BUNKER, Master's Mate, Prize-Master, captured by United States steamer *Ossipee*, J. P. GILLIS, commanding, off Mobile, 18th July. The steamer and cargo of cotton brought $218,000 at auction.

Schooner *Excelsior*, J. GILCHRIST GREEN, Acting Ensign, United States Navy, Prize-Master, captured by United States steamer *Kathadin*, P. C. JOHNSTON, commanding, on 13th July, 1863, off St. Louis Pass, Miss.; cargo, cotton.

Schooner *Cecelia D.*, H. PERKINS, Acting Ensign, United States Navy, Prize-Master, captured by the United States steamer *Antona*, CHAS. F. CHASE, Commanding, on 16th July, 1863, off Ship Island, Miss.; cargo, assorted merchandise.

Cargoes of the schooner *Active* and sloop *Blue Bell*, captured by the United States steamer *Owasco*, JOHN MADAGIN, Jr., commanding, on the 21st June, 1863, near Sabine Pass, Texas. The sloop was burned by the Confederates; joint capture of the *Cayuga* and *Owasco*.

Schooner *J. T. Davis*, F. B. STEARNS, Master's Mate, U. S. N., Prize-Master, captured by the United States steamer *Cayuga* on 10th August, 1863, off San Luis Pass, Texas; cargo, cotton.

Steamer *Warrior*, captured by United States steamer *Gertrude*, W. R. CREISY, commanding and acting as Prize-Master, on 16th August, N. W. of Tortugas, bound from Havana to any port in Florida.

Schooner *Wave*, ISAAC A. ABBOT, Acting Master's Mate, Prize-Master, captured by United States steamer *Cayuga*, W. H. DANA, commanding, on 22d August, off coast of Texas; cargo, 80 bales cotton.

Schooner *Flying Scud*, THOS. H. PAYNE, Acting Ensign United States Navy, Prize Master, captured by the United States steamer *Princess Royal*, M. B. WOLSEY, commanding, on the 12th of August, 1863, off the Rio Grande; cargo, cotton—a remarkably handsome vessel.

Steamer *Leviathan* was captured by United States steamer *De Soto*, W. M. WALKER, commanding, on 22d September, 1863. The *Leviathan* was stolen by rebel pirates, ran over the bar with the Confederate flag flying, and was captured about 60 miles S. and E. of the light-house, Southwest Pass, Gulf of Mexico.

Steamer *Southern Merchant*, A. P. COOK, Lieutenant-commanding Prize Master, captured by the United States steamer *Diana*, Capt. GORDON, commanding, on 24th of September, 1863, at Grand Lake, La.

Steamer *Montgomery*, captured by the United States steamer *De Soto*, W. M. WALKER, commanding, on the 13th of September, 1863, in lat. 28° 32', lon. 87°; assorted cargo.

British steamship *Sir William Peel*, HASKELL CROSBY, Ensign United States navy, Prize-Master, captured by United States steamer *Seminole*, HENRY ROLANDO, commanding, on 11th September, 1863, while at anchor at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The *Sir William Peel* is a vessel of about 1,800 tons, originally built in England for the Portuguese Government, but was subsequently bought by Manchester merchants and sent to Matamoras. She was captured off the mouth of the river Rio Grande, on the 11th day of September, 1863, by the United States steamer *Seminole*, HENRY ROLANDO, Commander. She had been at the mouth of the river over four months, unloading her cargo brought from Liverpool, and, at the same time, receiving cotton from the Mexican shore. While in possession of the Portuguese Government, she was called *Don Pedro II.* Her last English voyage, previous to passing into the hands of the present reported owners, Messrs. LACOCK & CURRY, of Liverpool, was to the Mediterranean as a Government transport. The goods on board of the vessel on her outward voyage were represented to be owned by Messrs. HENRY & Co., of Manchester. Consignees at Matamoras, said to be MILMO & Co. Others say the vessel was consigned to HALE & Co., Matamoras, who have a business house also in Brownsville as well as in Matamoras, and have distinguished themselves for their zeal in furnishing arms, ammunition and clothing to the Confederate army, and have intimate relations with the Quartermaster's Department, Brownsville. There were a few bales of cotton less than one thousand on the steamer at the time of her capture, which has now been taken out by the United States Marshal, the vessel leaking badly, somewhere about the sleeve of the propeller. The ship is very fast and very fine. There is no vessel that has ever been to New-Orleans that has a finer cabin than the *Sir Wm. Peel*. Her engines are models of beauty and strength and on the oscillating principle. On her way from the mouth of the river Rio Grande to New-Orleans she made splendid headway under sails. From the peculiar circumstances of the seizure of the *Sir Wm. Peel*, the nice distinction that must arise on the trial, the value of the prize, and the excitement that is already growing out of the capture, we must expect another *Peterhoff* case, but one of a more interesting character.

A number of witnesses have already arrived from Matamoras, and more are expected. Among the documents to come on are the ship's papers, which were at the time of the capture of the vessel in the British Consul's hands at Matamoras. Fortunately we have a Court here equal to the important trust of trying this case, and justice will be done.

Schooner *Mac Canfield*, RUSSELL DAVIS, Master's Mate, United States navy, captured by the United States steamer *W. Ganderson*, FRED. L. HALL, commanding, on the 25th of August, off Rio Grande, from Galveston. Cargo, cotton.

Schooner *Florrie*, H. C. RAYMOND, Ensign, United States navy, captured by the United States steamer *Bermuda*, J. W. SMITH, commanding, on the 2d of October, 1863, off Matargda Island. Cargo, assorted merchandise.

Steamer *Alabama*, N. M. DYER, Acting Ensign United States navy, Prize Master, captured by the United States steamer *Eugenie*, N. M. DYER, commanding, on the 12th of September, 1863, off Chandelier Island. Vessel and cargo very valuable. This steamer was chased nearly a day and a half by the United States steamer *Tennessee*, and finally escaped by running into shoal water, when the *Eugenie* came up and made her a prize.

I took occasion in my previous letter to give you a detailed account of the capture of the *Leviathan* by the rebel pirates. A personal examination of the vessel makes me more and more impressed with the importance of the capture. The fact that the vessel was overtaken in a fair chase by the *De Soto* was a matter of surprise to many who knew of the sailing qualities of the *Leviathan*, but an explanation has been made. It seems that the second engineer of the *Leviathan*, who had charge of the engines, by order of the rebels, they threatening to shoot him if he did not attend to the work, managed it so that he rendered the machinery comparatively worthless, first, I understand, by flooding the boilers with water, then bursting an important pipe, and then turning the surplus water into the hold of the vessel, his idea being to sink the hull so that the fires would be put out. It was these ingenious attempts to circumvent the pirates that enabled the *De Soto* to come up; but for this, the *Leviathan* would probably have escaped to have become the scourge of the Gulf. The flag raised by the *Leviathan* was the *new* invention of the rebels—a white flag, blue field, with a cross, the bars of the cross ornamented with 12 stars. The cross looks like a base imitation of that of St. George on the British bunting, and it would be quite appropriate if the cross was exactly like that of St. George. In short, all the rebel pirates would be quite honest if they would raise the British flag, without any attempt whatever to change its details.

Large Receipts of Cotton.

The New-Orleans *Era*, of the 10th, says:

"Yesterday witnessed the arrival of the largest lot of cotton that has been brought to this city in a long time. The levee assumed a lively appearance and began to show more of the spirit of the ancient days. The cotton amounted to three thousand three hundred and seventy bales, and was brought by the following boats:

Empress	2,711 bales	
New-Orleans	444 bales	804 bags
Ben. Franklin	170 bales	40 bags
Meteor	45 bales	
Total	3,370 bales	844 bags

We are assured that the cargo of the *Empress* is but the pioneer cargo from the vicinity of Natchez, and that there are several more loads awaiting shipment. If the cotton is permitted to be sent forward we may expect a good business for the next few months.

We are informed that there is plenty of cotton in certain counties in Mississippi which has not felt the influence of the 'C. S. A.' brand, and which the owners are most anxious to send to New-Orleans, preferring to run some risk in getting it here, and selling it for greenbacks at a reduced price, to accepting the Confederate notes, at the rate of bale for bale, on the plantation."

CONFEDERATE COTTON AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE.—In connection with an interesting correspondence regarding the way things are done at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the following extract from a letter copied from the *Atlanta (Ga.) Appeal*, is of especial interest:

In attempting to carry out engagements with some English importers, it was recently discovered that a great fraud had been perpetrated in the disposition of a large quantity of cotton, of which it was supposed the Government had become possessed. A vessel reached Brownsville with 20,000 stand of arms on Government account, having brought them in under the agreement that the shippers would receive 25,000 bales of cotton. On examination there was found to be less than 100 bales in Brownsville, and on investigation it was found that almost all the large quantity of cotton known to have been sent forward previously by the Government agent had been taken to Matamoras and sold on private account. The deficiency was at once supplied by making extensive impressments.

LATEST FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Both Armies Quiet with Occasional Interruptions.

STORIES FROM OVER THE REBEL LINES.

Right Rev. Lieut.-Gen. Bishop Polk Bids Farewell to His Military Sheep.

POSITION OF GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Order Relieving Generals McCook and Crittenden.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Since the 7th, no hostile demonstrations have been made by the enemy upon our front. Their batteries on the northeastern slope of the Lookout Mountain have undoubtedly been withdrawn, while those on the left have remained silent.

Yesterday and the day before our guns on the left and right opened, and compelled Gen. BRAGG to remove his headquarters from Missionary Ridge, and drove away the whole signal corps on Lookout Mountain.

Up to noon to-day both sides have been quiet.

Day before yesterday, a rebel picket, composed of a Sergeant and six men of the Third Kentucky, deserted to us. They report that the mysterious engagement within the rebel lines, observed from our left on the 6th, was a fight between a brigade of Georgia militia and the regular troops. The former refused to cross the State line, and their refusal brought on the collision. Strange as the story is, it is credited at headquarters. That a fight took place is confirmed by hundreds of eye-witnesses on our side.

Small parties of rebel sharpshooters have fired for several days from the south bank of the Tennessee upon the trains and detachments of troops moving over the road along the north bank to Bridgeport and Stevenson, and killed and wounded several men and animals. Dispositions have been made to drive them away.

The damage done to the Nashville and Stevenson Railroad by WHEELER's cavalry has been repaired and trains are again running regularly. The rebel cavalry has been closely followed by ours on their raid, and attacked and defeated several times. It is now reported to be completely scattered through the region between Duck and Elk Rivers.

Yesterday another strong rebel picket, commanded by a Lieutenant, came into our lines in a body. They report that the enemy are building pontoons. This indicates an attempt to dislodge us from our present position by a flanking movement across the river, which will be provided against by Gen. ROSECRANS.

There has been no communication with Gen. BURNSIDE for several days. The public has been wrongly impressed as to the strategic relations of his command with this army. It is serving a good purpose, but not in the manner generally supposed in the North.

Rebel papers of the 6th and 7th contain the farewell address of Gen. POLK to his command. He speaks of an unfortunate misunderstanding between himself and the General commanding the Department, and claims that official investigation will clear his record. LONGSTREET is his superior.

The same papers have a report that JEFF. DAVIS is about moving to Georgia to take command of BRAGG's army.

Owing to delay occasioned by the difficult arrangement of the details of the consolidation of the Twentieth and Twenty-first army corps, Gens. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN were not formally relieved until last night.

The following are the President's and Gen. ROSECRANS' orders upon the subject:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 9, 1863.

GENERALS: The following telegram has been received from Washington, and is furnished for your information:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS: The following order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 322—The President of the United States directs that the Twentieth and Twenty-first army corps be consolidated and called the Fourth army corps, and that Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER be the commander of this consolidated corps. He also directs that a Court of Inquiry be convened, the details to be hereafter made known, to inquire into and report upon the conduct of Maj.-Gens. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN, in the battles of the 19th and 20th inst. These officers are relieved from duty in the Army of the Cumberland, and will repair to Indianapolis, Ind., reporting their arrival by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Very respectfully,

C. GOODARD, A. A. G.

ORDER BY GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 228.—The President of the United States has directed that the Twentieth and Twenty-first army corps be consolidated, and has assigned Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER to the command of the corps thus formed, which will be hereafter known as the Fourth army corps. The organization of this corps will be at once arranged, and commanding officers notified in obedience to orders from the Secretary of War. Maj.-Gens. A. McD. McCOOK and T. T. CRITTENDEN are relieved from duty in this Department, and will obey the orders they have received from the Department. They will be accompanied by their Aids-de-Camp. The remaining officers of their respective staffs will report at these headquarters for further orders.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

UNION MASS MEETING.

THIRD OF THE SERIES.

All Hail to Ohio and Pennsylvania!

New-York Will Keep Step to the Music of the Union.

The People Repudiate Traitors and Will Crush Rebels.

Speeches of Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., Hon. Henry Wilson, and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

Severe as was the storm of last evening it did not prevent a large and enthusiastic gathering at Cooper Institute—composed in no small part of ladies—who assembled at the call of the Union State Central Committee, to rejoice at the splendid victories achieved over Copperheadism in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to declare their determination that the coming elections should result in a like glorious and emphatic verdict on the part of the Empire State.

The platform was decorated handsomely with the National colors—patriotic sentiments being interspersed—and an excellent band entertained the audience, who crowded the Hall long previous to the hour named for opening proceedings. Among the more distinguished persons on the platform was Brig.-Gen. W. K. STRONG, who was warmly greeted.

Mr. W. LAIMBEER called the meeting to order, by nominating for chairman WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., who was received with applause.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.

Mr. BUTLER, on taking the chair, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over this large assembly. We have met to-night, at the call of the Union State Central Committee, to give expression to some of the sentiments which belong to the present crisis, and which are represented by the Union State ticket put in nomination at Syracuse—the only ticket before the people, presented for their suffrages at the coming election, which represents the voice, or is entitled to the votes of truly loyal men. [Applause.] The night is somewhat stormy, but the political sky is bright with the omens of victory. [Loud cheers.] Last week we had hardly got through rejoicing over the glorious Union triumphs in Maine and California. [Cheers.] To-night, side by side with their brilliant record, we place that of Ohio and Pennsylvania. [Thunders of applause, and cheers for Ohio and Pennsylvania.] In the arch of triumph, which planted on one side in the forests of Maine, and on the other in the golden sands of California, and which now spans the continent, the old Keystone holds her proper place. [Renewed cheers.] Since the rebels discovered (as you know they did) that the taking of Vicksburgh did not do them any damage, it is very natural that the Peace Democrats here should have ascertained that the defeat of VALLANDIGHAM has not hurt them—[Laughter and cheers]—though I incline to think that they are beginning to get the impression that a sneaking traitor, hiding in Canada from the justice of the country, is not the best sort of candidate to run as Governor of the State of Ohio. [Cheers.] They found out that he was not exactly available. That was their experience in Ohio, where they had a kind of Peace platform. But it seems that they did not fare any better in Pennsylvania, where they had a kind of War platform. While they were damaged by VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio, they have been a great deal worse hurt by CURTIN in Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] So that we have the very comfortable and satisfactory solution, for them, of their defeat, that their candidate was too weak for them in Pennsylvania. [Laughter.] If they can get any comfort out of that, let them get it. But, my friends, while we talk in these terms of this candidate—while we can hardly penetrate the infamy into which such a traitor as VALLANDIGHAM has sunk, and while we can hardly do justice to the patriotism, patience and perseverance of such men as CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, [cheers,] it seems to me (and you will agree with me) that, in a crisis like this, and in pursuance of issues such as now confront us, all men and all candidates sink out of view. [Cheers.] This is not a contest in regard to men, nor is it a contest in regard to office,—but it is a contest of principle. The voice of Maine, of California, of Ohio and Pennsylvania is the same. It says to us, "We go for the Government, and not for party!" [Cheers.] It says to us, "We go for the preservation of the Union, *by all means*, and for the suppression of the rebellion *by all means*. [Prolonged applause.] The question now for us is, will New-York speak the same voice? [Cries of "Yes."] I believe we will. I believe that the vast majority of the people of this State are not only truly loyal—(I never had the slightest doubt of that—) I believe that the people of this State are not only truly loyal, but that they fully comprehend the issue which is now presented for them with more distinctness than it ever did before. I believe that the people of this State have thoroughly fathomed and found out the sham "Peace Democracy,"—[Applause] the most treacherous and traitorous political party which, under the name of Democracy, and under the the assumed principle of Democracy, ever "stole the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." [Loud cheers.] What, for instance, can be more specious or more false, than the pretence which they are continually parading before us, of their devotion to "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was?"—which, being interpreted in this meridian, simply means—the spoils as they are, and the Slave-power as it was. [Applause.] Now, my friends, I shall detain you no longer with these desultory remarks. You will be addressed to-night by gentlemen whom you respect, and whom you love to hear upon occasions of this sort, when the theme is worthy of your attention, and worthy of the best efforts of those who present themselves before you. [Cheers.] We shall be addressed to-night, in the first place, by Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, whom I now introduce. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. RAYMOND came forward, and was enthusiastically welcomed.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am most happy that we have the occasion of this meeting, and I need not say that I am doubly happy to be able to be present and join with you in celebrating the triumphs already achieved, and in preparing for that still greater and more crowning victory which awaits this country on the first Tuesday of November next. [Applause.] We have come to rejoice over the answer which the great West and Centre have given to the question "whether the people of the United States will sustain their Government in battling for its existence, or whether they will not." As your President has told you, we have heard from Maine and from California, the two extremes of the country—from Indiana and Iowa, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in the central parts—an emphatic and distinct affirmation that the people of these States intend to fight the rebellion as long as there is any rebellion to fight. [Loud applause.] New-York—the Empire State, the home of our love, the pride of the nation, and the glory of the world—is to give her answer within a fortnight from the present time. Can there be any doubt—is there a doubt in the mind of any man here present as to what that answer will be? The issue is so plain, the lines are so clearly drawn, the history of the past two and a half years has so enlightened the public mind as to the issues involved in this great contest, that there ought not to be any doubt in the mind of any man as to the response which such a State, having such a stake in the decision of the controversy, will give. And New-York has a special reason for giving an answer in the affirmative on this occasion. She has gone through a somewhat peculiar experience within the last year. A year ago she ventured, as did some of the other States of the Union, upon the novel experiment of trying to aid the Government of the United States in conducting the war, by ranging herself on the side of the opposition to that Government. [Laughter.] One year ago she elected HORATIO SEYMOUR Governor of this State, and the question now to be considered is, whether she would like to repeat that experiment now. [Applause.] There was many reasons which led to her decision at that time. The country, as you all remember, was in a desponding mood; our arms had not been crowned with uniform success; we had met with reverses in the East and in the West; we had failed on the Mississippi, we had failed on the Potomac; there was a general feeling of depression; and the public mind had come to feel that the Government did not act with the vigor, the resolution, the comprehensiveness and the energy which the case required. The Government had made mistakes, and, what was still worse, it had committed that greatest of all crimes, in the public judgment, which any nation can commit—it had been guilty of a lack of success. The Democrats—as they called themselves then—(and as many of them pretend to be now)—took advantage of this state of the public mind. They appealed to the public against the Government, as being incapable of conducting such a war as this. You all remember that upon this issue they met from one end of the State to the other, appealing to all who, for any reason—no matter what—were dissatisfied with the action of the Government, and exhorting them to change the state of things in the hope of effecting an improvement. Mr. SEYMOUR, who was nominated by the Democratic Convention, as their candidate for Governor, himself aided in this endeavor. He made a speech from this very place, and others in different parts of the State, professing to be in favor of putting down this rebellion, and of sustaining the Government in the war, by which alone it could be put down. From this very platform, on the 13th of October—a year since—at the meeting called to ratify his nomination—he made a speech in which he scouted the idea that he could not be relied upon to support the Government—in which he scorned the imputation that he was opposed to the war for the preservation of the Union. He declared that he had done everything in his power to sustain the Government—that he had given money, he had raised soldiers, he had vindicated the Government, even when its own friends had assailed it, and he claimed to be a better friend of the Government than those who had been put in power. In that speech he used the language which I shall take the liberty of quoting, because it shows to what influences he appealed for his election, and what pledges he gave to secure it; and I shall then inquire how he has redeemed those pledges there publicly and solemnly made. On the 13th day of October, in the speech to which I refer, he said:

"My God, who sees my heart, knows that I long to serve my country, loyally, truthfully and fearlessly. Our support to the *last has been unwavering, unconditional and true. Our success would bring the war to a successful conclusion.* It would carry us back to the point from which we started, and for which the whole country rallied as one man—the restoration of the Union—the support of the Constitution. The war would have a definite object, upon which all men would be united in feeling. The heart of the country, the hopes of the army, the confidence of capitalists, would be strengthened. Again, fellow-citizens, upon this occasion, as upon every occasion when we have assembled, *we solemnly dedicate ourselves, and all we hold dear, to a restoration of the Union as it was.* To this end *the ranks of our armies should be kept full*, and the treasury of our nation replenished. *This support shall not be held back by us to coerce the South to adopt a peculiar line of policy.* Again, with equal solemnity, we pledge ourselves to uphold the Constitution as it is against every influence and threat."

That was the pledge that HORATIO SEYMOUR gave, after he was nominated, upon this spot, to the thousands who were here assembled to ratify his nomination. It was a distinct and solemn pledge to use all the power that the official position for which he was a candidate, would place in his hands, to maintain the Government in its effort to restore the Union and preserve the supremacy of the Constitution. Then again, on the 22d day of October, at a large meeting held in Brooklyn, he renewed this pledge, and in doing so used language still more explicit on the same subject. He said:

"I believe this war might have been averted; but though I thus believe, I recognize the fact that at this moment the destinies, the honor and the glory of our country hang poised on the conflict in the battle-field. *I recognize that it is the duty of every man who loves his country to see now that the whole measure of his influence is thrown on that battle-field on the side of the flag of the Union.*"—"We did not want this war, but the men of the South made the bayonet and the sword the arbiters of their doctrines, and so far as the present is concerned the sword must be the arbiter, and by it, with our own strong arms, *we will strike vigorous blows for the life of the Constitution and the flag.*"

That was the language of Mr. SEYMOUR in Brooklyn a year ago, and as I have already said, was substantially the language that he used in this State wherever he addressed a meeting. It was the language, also, of those who advocated his election. It was the language of Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, who was his ardent and affectionate advocate, a sin for which I trust he has duly repented long ago, and of every man who espoused the cause of Mr. SEYMOUR in that election. Now, how has he redeemed these pledges? Has he redeemed them at all?—or does he stand before the country as a man who went into office on pledges which he never meant to keep—which he has violated in every official act he has performed from the day of his inauguration to the present hour? The people of the State of New-York will decide that, among other questions—not that the election is to turn on the merits or demerits of Gov. SEYMOUR or any other public man—but it is important as showing the risks we run in trusting to the professions of friendship for the Government and zeal for the war, made by the enemies of both for the sake of attaining office. The first official act of Gov. SEYMOUR, after he became Governor, was to take measures to dismiss the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police of this District, and for what crime? Because they had aided the General Government in arresting men who were in alliance with the Southern rebels. What was his next act? It was to issue a message—the whole drift of which was not to put down the rebellion—not to strengthen the "confidence of capitalists" or the "hopes of the people"—in fact, not to do any of those things he had promised to do, but simply to *array the State against the National Government*, on the ground that it was infringing State rights. The whole drift and tendency of that message (and I appeal to any one who recalls its language, whether I misrepresent it or not) was to arouse throughout the State a feeling that the rights of the State of New-York were being trampled upon by the General Government—that the rights of individuals in the State were treated with contempt—that the General Government was trespassing upon the rights of its citizens—in fact, the object patent throughout the message was to influence the people of New-York against the General Government as the foe of personal liberty. Was that a patriotic act? Was that the loyal tone which a Governor of the State of New-York should hold? Was that in any respect a redemption of the pledges he had given when a candidate? He says, to be sure, that the Union must be preserved; but how? By the measures which he had suggested when he was a candidate—by keeping the ranks of the army full—by striking vigorous blows in the field? No; by measures of conciliation. These are the only measures suggested. He says:

"Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every *policy of conciliation*: we will hold out every *inducement* to the people of the South to return to their allegiance consistent with honor: we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country, but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution."

Then he goes on in his message to array the centre and west of the Union against New-England—to point out that the interests of New-England are hostile to those of the other States—that the rights of the other States are infringed by New-England having twelve votes in the United States Senate while New-York and Pennsylvania have but two each; by these and a great variety of similar sophistries, Gov. SEYMOUR in that message does everything in his power to implant in the public mind of the State of New-York a feeling of distrust of the Government of the United States—a sentiment of hostility toward it as toward an enemy—and this was the manner in which in that document, the second of his public official acts, he fulfilled the pledges he had given before the election. His third public act related to a gentleman who had been known by name to a considerable portion of this country and the rest of mankind for some time past, and who is now known as the man who has just been defeated by one hundred thousand majority in the State of Ohio. [Prolonged applause.] That individual had been a member of Congress from the State which has just repudiated him; and he made it his boast that he had never voted one dollar to sustain this war or put down the rebellion—that he had never said one word against the South,—that every word he had uttered, and every speech he had made, were on the other side. That statement of his was perfectly true—and I am inclined to think that it is the only perfectly true political statement Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has recently made. From Congress he returned to Ohio, and there in a series of public addresses he devoted himself openly and avowedly to arraying the public resentment not alone against the General Government, but in favor of the South. He did everything he could to discourage enlistments in the army; he did everything he dared do to promote desertions from the army; he represented the war as a wicked and unjustifiable war; he presented the South as an injured section of the country; in a word, he took the side of the rebels in the very heart of the State of Ohio. But the State of Ohio happened to be a military department of the Government, and it had for its commander one Gen. BURNSIDE, [prolonged applause] who declared that there was in this country, no State legislature—no State Convention—no corporation, and no body of men of any sort or name, or degree or condition, that could organize any means of carrying on the war against the rebellion, having any legality or validity, except the Government of the United States, or that could lawfully resist the measures by which the Government of the United States might seek to put down the rebellion, and that he should support the Government of the United States in its efforts, and should lay his hands on every man who, in his Department, should resist that Government. [Prolonged applause] And in the discharge of his duty Gen. BURNSIDE laid his hands on Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and he put him in prison. [Renewed applause.] He ordered him, as it was his duty to do, before a military Commission to be tried for his offence against the laws and Constitution of the United States. The writ of *habeas corpus* was not at that time suspended in the State of Ohio, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, through his counsel, Senator PUGH, applied to Judge LEAVITT for a writ of *habeas corpus* to take him out of prison. Judge LEAVITT heard the case patiently and fairly. He was a Democratic Judge—he belonged then and had always belonged to the Democratic party; and after full argument and due consideration he refused to grant the writ and that for two reasons; first, because the State of Ohio had passed two statutes authorizing and sanctioning the validity of military arrests by the authority of the General Government; and second, because in his, Judge LEAVITT's, judgment, the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was a justifiable and a necessary measure. [Applause.] "In my judgment," said this Democratic Judge, "when the life of the Republic is imperiled he mistakes his duty and obligations as a patriot who is not willing to concede to the Constitution such a capacity of adaptation to circumstances as may be necessary to meet a great emergency, and save the nation from helpless ruin." That was the sentiment of a Democratic Judge in Ohio, and that was the action of a Democratic Judge in Ohio, seconding the action of Gen. BURNSIDE, the commander of that military Department. [Applause.] Now, what was the action of the Democratic Governor of the State of New-York—the man who had promised to do everything in his power to aid in putting down the rebellion and preserving the Constitution? There was a meeting held in Albany to sympathize with VALLANDIGHAM for his arrest, and to that meeting Gov. SEYMOUR addressed a letter, in which he set forth his view of the issues which had been created in the State of Ohio by the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. He says:

"If this proceeding is approved by the Government and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step towards revolution—*it is revolution*. It will not only lead to military despotism—it *establishes* military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect rejected. * * The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decisions of the Administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, *we pause to see what kind of a Government it is* for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasure. The action of the Administration will *determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States, whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or destroy free institutions at the North.*"

I hope the minds of the loyal people of the loyal States are now at rest on this subject. In Ohio, they do not seem to doubt as to what kind of a Government they are supporting. [Applause.] Pennsylvania seems to understand very distinctly whether they are putting down free institutions in the North or putting down the rebellion in the South, [renewed applause;] and I think if Gov. SEYMOUR has any lingering doubts on the subject they will be dispelled, so far as the State of New-York is concerned, in about a fortnight from this present time. [Applause.] Now was that making such an issue as the man who made speeches a year ago, from which I have read, would be expected to make? It was presenting distinctly the idea that if the Government sanctioned the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM, it was establishing revolution and if it were to be sanctioned by the people, a military despotism would be established. It will be a curious spectacle when a people establish a military despotism over themselves. Gov. SEYMOUR must have curious notions of Democracy. The term usually implies some sort of respect for the decisions of the people. But Gov. SEYMOUR says that if the people decide contrary to his notions of what is right, it is "revolution"—it is "despotism," and then the people must "pause" to see what kind of a Government they have established. But after having made that issue, Gov. SEYMOUR proceeded to fight it out. [A Voice—"And got beat."] Mr. RAYMOND—He will in due time—but we will not anticipate events. [Applause.] Having made up this issue, on the 4th of July, 1863, Gov. SEYMOUR came to New-York to fight it out; and he made a speech disgracing that anniversary of our National Independence, at the Academy of Music, in which he urged the necessity of a Union among the people of the Northern States to put down the rebellion and restore the Union—insisting upon the Government abandoning its own policy and adopting that of the Democrats in order to secure that union. He taunted the Government with not having taken Vicksburgh or opened the river; said that in spite of all the protests of the Democrats, the Administration had gone on with the War and had denounced their warnings as idle and treasonable, and said that the Democrats looked upon the Administration as "hostile to their rights and liberties." "Let us take care," said he, "that this irritation, this *fierce feeling* which is growing up in our midst, shall *not ripen into civil disorders that shall carry the evils of war into our very midst and about our own homes*." He said we must have a united North, and must get it by conceding to Democrats freedom of speech, immunity from arrests, &c. He says: "Remember this, that the bloody and treasonable and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity *can be proclaimed* BY A MOB as well as by a Government. [Applause.] Can you tell when ambition, love of plunder or thirst for power will induce bad and dangerous men to proclaim this very principle of military necessity, public necessity, as a reason why they should trample beneath their feet all laws of our land and the institutions of our country?" "Can you tell," asks Gov. SEYMOUR, "when all this will happen?" Certainly we can. Any man can tell when such advice would probably take effect. Just about *ten days* was all the time required in this case. The whole doctrine of the speech was that *no* necessity could justify the invasion of any individual right, or make it the duty of any citizen to submit to such invasion. On the 14th day of July the mob proclaimed this doctrine of necessity. They took possession of the streets of this City—they *did* "bring civil disorder into our very midst;" they *did* "bring war to our homes," and they did threaten the homes and lives of every loyal man in the City who dared to raise his voice against the outrages. What else could be expected after such teaching as Gov. SEYMOUR had addressed to this inflammable population? What else could he expect? You know what they did. You know how they simply followed the dictates of their base appetites and passions, and that they were the scourges of everything that was feeble and defenceless. You know how they burned the orphan asylum—erected for the most pitiable and helpless members of the community—how they threatened, and even attacked, every man who made himself prominent in resisting the purposes of the mob. When that mob began its work of violence Gov. SEYMOUR was, by some accident, out of the State. He returned within a reasonable time, and his first act was to address this very mob—this band of lawless men, whose love of plunder had led them to commit these atrocities from the City Hall, and what did he tell them? Did he say that they were violators of the law; that their hostility to the law must be suppressed, and that he, as Chief Executive Officer of the State was charged with the duty and responsibility of suppressing it, and that he would use all the power which his position gave him to suppress it? No! He told them that he was "their friend and friend of their families." [Cries of "Shame."] He told them that there was no occasion for resistance, because "the draft had not been enforced." If the draft had been enforced would he have told them that there was no occasion for resistance, or would he have said that there was no right of resistance? His words authorized an inference that if the draft had been enforced, he would have told them that there was occasion for resistance, and he would have justified them in making it. And he told them moreover, that he had sent to Washington to secure the granting of their demands, namely, the suspension of the draft! In one word, he seconded the demand of the mob he was addressing, instead of telling them that their action should be suppressed if it cost every one of them their lives, and as it was his duty to tell them. He afterward sent three or four hundred miles away, I think to Rochester, for troops. I believe that he had no accurate information that there were troops there, and I am quite sure he had very accurate information that he could not get them here, even if they were there, in time to be of any service. But the mob was suppressed, thanks to Gen. WOOL and Gen. BROWN—[applause]—and above and beyond all, thanks to the Metropolitan Police of the City of New-York—[great applause]—but no thanks to Gov. SEYMOUR—the mob was suppressed, and order was restored. Well, that did not end the matter. The occasion which he had specified as likely to suggest and promote resistance against the laws, had not wholly passed. The draft was of necessity for a time suspended. But the Government had given Gov. SEYMOUR to understand that the draft would still be enforced. Gen. DIX was put in command of this Department with instructions to enforce it. [Great applause.] On the 30th of July Gen. DIX wrote to Gov. SEYMOUR, asking him if he would use the militia of the State which was under his, Gov. SEYMOUR's, command, to enforce the draft. Gen. DIX in that letter said he did not like to call on the General Government to enforce the laws and preserve order in the City of New-York; moreover he did not wish to take away from the armies of the Republic in the field men who were needed there, every one of them, to fight the rebels; and he asked Gov. SEYMOUR, therefore, whether he might not rely on him to preserve order in the City of New-York, and enforce the draft by the use of the militia of the State. On the 3d of August Gov. SEYMOUR replied to Gen. DIX giving no answer to his question, but saying that he had applied to the President to suspend the draft [laughter,] and going on to style that draft a "conscription," to represent it as harsh in its operation, as wrongful in its principles and by inference

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE EXCHANGE OF CAPTURED SURGEONS

Over 100 Surgeons and Chaplains now in Confinement.

Efforts for Their Exchange and Opposition of the Rebel Authorities.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

Mode of Sending Money to Our Prisoners in Richmond.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 16.

The detention of our surgeons by the enemy, so contrary alike to the dictates of humanity and to the engagements of the cartel of exchange between the two Powers, has not been caused by any fault on our part, or continued by any neglect of effort to secure a different result.

The following correspondence between Hon. ROBERT OULD, and Col. LUDLOW and Gen. MEREDITH, will sufficiently attest this, and will show the present position of the negotiation. The Yankee Commissioner makes the case of Dr. RUCKER, now under indictment for murder and horse stealing, the occasion of suspending all exchange of surgeons; but the letters of Mr. OULD most effectually dispose of that pretence. To Mr. OULD's last letter, of Aug. 16, no answer has been received, though he has pressed for it:

RICHMOND, Va., May 29, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Ludlow, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: The names of several Confederate officers, including that of Col. MOREHEAD, who were long since declared exchanged under our agreements, appear upon one of your recent rolls. These officers were not delivered to us. I understand they are detained at or near Old Point. Are these officers to be delivered to us or not? One of them is a Confederate Surgeon—Dr. READ. Do you intend to retain Surgeons?

There is not a single Federal officer in our custody who has been declared exchanged, unless it may be RUCKER; and for him you hold Dr. GREEN. On what pretence are these officers held? I will be obliged to you if you will inform me what course you intend to pursue in reference to such cases.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
FORTRESS MONROE, June 9, 1863.

Hon. Robert Ould, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners:

SIR: Please have ready for delivery, all our officers in your hands who have been declared exchanged, SPENCER KELLOGG among the number. Deliveries of your officers, declared exchanged, can then be effected. I would suggest to you, that Dr. RUCKER be included. I very much desire that all Surgeons should be treated as non-combatants, and unconditionally released. As I have before remarked to you, the cause of humanity demands it.

I saw Dr. GREEN at Fort Norfolk. He is most anxious to know what is to be his fate. Can you inform him?

I am very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
WM. H. LUDLOW,
Lieut.-Col. and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., June 12, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Ludlow, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: Dr. RUCKER is prosecuted by the State of Virginia for offences against her laws, for which he had no warrant in your own military law to commit. If you have any such officer of the Confederate States in any such position, even though he may have been declared exchanged by our general agreements, I cannot complain of his retention.

With this proper limitation, extending to only one case, I am ready at any moment to deliver you every officer or man whom we have declared exchanged. I do not believe there are any such in our prisons. I have, however, caused diligent search to be made, and if any such are discovered, they will be promptly delivered to you.

I hope, therefore, you will have all our exchanged officers and men sent to City Point immediately. You will find there any of the same class whom I can discover, I will be thankful to you for any names which you may be able to furnish. SPENCER KELLOGG's case is already under inquiry.

With the limitation as to Dr. RUCKER, I am entirely agreed to release unconditionally all Surgeons. I agree with you that the cause of humanity demands it, unless, indeed, it is shown that the Surgeon has committed offences which prove him to be a savage and a beast.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
FORT MONROE, June 14, 1863.

Hon. Robert Ould, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners

SIR: Dr. GREEN will be retained as a hostage for Dr. RUCKER. All other surgeons in our custody (three or four now being here) will be released and delivered to you, on the release and delivery to me of all you hold, except Dr. RUCKER.

Do you agree to this, with the additional understanding that the detentions of Surgeons shall be confined to these two?

Please inform me when SPENCER KELLOGG, and other of our officers declared exchanged, will be delivered at City Point, in order that arrangements may be made for sending up such of your exchanged officers as are at Fort Norfolk awaiting delivery.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
WM. H. LUDLOW,
Lieut.-Col. and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORTRESS MONROE,
June 18, 1863.

Hon. Robert Ould, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners:

SIR: I send to you Col. MOORHEAD and Capt. FLINT, who have been declared exchanged. Also, all the Surgeons we have here, excepting Dr. GREEN.

Capt. MULFORD is instructed to bring back Col. MOORHEAD, unless SPENCER KELLOGG, declared exchanged, be delivered, if in Richmond, or, if he be not, unless you give an agreement that KELLOGG shall be delivered at City Point within two weeks.

Capt. MULFORD is also instructed to bring back the Surgeons, unless he receives all our Surgeons now confined in Richmond, except Dr. RUCKER, whom you retain under charges, and for whom Dr. GREEN is held as a hostage.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. LUDLOW,
Lieut.-Col., and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

Among the Surgeons retained by you are Dr. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-third Indiana; also, Dr. MYERS, U. S. N.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., June 22, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Ludlow, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: The grounds upon which Dr. RUCKER has been retained have already been very fully communicated to you. He has been indicted by the Commonwealth of Virginia for offences committed within her limits, which are not sanctioned by any civilized military code. He was not under the protection of a soldier when he committed the felonies charged against him. The State is now prosecuting him for these crimes, and his trial has been delayed for two terms of the Court, at his own instance, as I am informed.

You have said to me that the principles announced in General Order No. 100, are to apply against you as well as for you. In that Order you distinctly recognize the right of an invaded State to punish all wanton violence committed against its citizens, as well as all destruction of property not commanded by the authorized officer. I refer you to paragraphs 44, 47, and especially 59. If I had the framing of a provision to meet Dr. RUCKER's case and to justify his detention, I could not use apter terms than those employed in paragraph 59.

Moreover, you have claimed and exercised the right of holding many of our officers and soldiers on mere suspicion for months, without trial or proceedings of any sort against them. You have such in confinement now. For them we have selected none of your officers or soldiers in retaliation. Yet, when we retain the first of yours, under indictment preferred by a Grand Jury, you immediately select one of ours in retaliation. If we had applied any such rule to you since the beginning of the war, how many of your officers and soldiers would be now in our prisons?

I lament with you the detention of Surgeons. I am willing to do anything consistent with honor and justice to promote their discharge. But we cannot surrender a clear right. Dr. RUCKER's detention is justified by your own principles and practice. I have already admitted your right to detain any one of our officers under similar circumstances.

If we are justified by the rules of war in detaining for trial Dr. RUCKER, what right have you to hold Dr. GREEN in retaliation?

Your request for the discharge of all Surgeons, except Drs. RUCKER and GREEN, is simply asking me to admit that the former is unjustly detained, and the latter rightly held in retaliation. As Dr. RUCKER has asked to have his trial postponed, let his case remain as it is, and let us unconditionally release all other Surgeons on both sides. If any Grand Jury of yours indicts any Surgeon or other officer of ours for such offences as are charged against Dr. RUCKER, and he is detained for trial, I am sure I will not complain.

Respectfully, your obd't serv't,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VA.,
SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
FORT MONROE, July 12, 1863.

Hon. Robert Ould, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

SIR: As understood by me, Dr. RUCKER's alleged offences were committed in West Virginia, within the territory militarily occupied at the time by the troops of the United States. If so, by the laws and usages of war, your authorities have no jurisdiction in his case.

If you will release all our medical officers, except Dr. RUCKER, I will send to you all we hold, except one, to be retained as a hostage for Dr. RUCKER, who will be released when Dr. RUCKER is released.

If it should be found that Dr. RUCKER is properly detained under the cartel, or found guilty and punished according to the laws and usages of war, the hostage will be given up. But, if improperly retained and punished, retaliation will be resorted to.

You have some Chaplains in your hands. Will you deliver them?

Please send replies to the above by this flag of truce.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. LUDLOW,
Lieut.-Col. and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: I respectfully call your attention to the correspondence between Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW and myself in relation to Dr. RUCKER and to the detention of Surgeons, and especially to my communication of the 23d of June last. Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW, in his reply, bearing date July 12, 1863, says: "As understood by me, Dr. RUCKER's alleged offences were committed in West Virginia, within the territory militarily occupied at the time by the troops of the United States. If so, by the laws and usages of war, your authorities have no jurisdiction in the case."

Paragraph 59 of your General Order No. 100, does not make the distinction of military occupation suggested by Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW. It says: "A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crimes committed against the captor's army or people, committed before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities." Any construction which would not include such "crimes" as are committed within the territory militarily occupied by the army to which the offender belongs would leave the provision almost without any meaning. In Dr. RUCKER's case, however, the distinction is without avail. I have delayed thus long in answering Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW's communication of the 12th ultimo, in order that I might obtain accurate information as to the facts in the case.

He is indicted for murder, committed on the 23d of July, 1861, upon a citizen of Virginia, in Covington, Alleghany County, Va. At that time no Federal force was there, or ever had been. The United States forces did not invade that county, or region of country, until May, 1862.

He is also indicted for stealing a horse in January, 1862.

He is, moreover, charged with other offences, committed while the Federal forces were in the county.

Whatever, therefore, may be the construction placed upon the General Order, so far as military occupation is concerned, Dr. RUCKER's case is certainly embraced within the provisions of paragraph 59.

I am also reliably informed that at the time of at least some of the offences charged against him, Dr. RUCKER had no connection with your army. It will hardly be contended, I suppose, that immunity for crimes already committed, can be purchased by joining the forces of an invading army.

The correspondence between Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW and myself seems to indicate that the only hindrance to the immediate and unconditional release of all Surgeons is to be found in the detention of Dr. RUCKER, and further, if such detention could find its justification in your General Orders, even that hindrance would be removed. I, therefore, bring to your attention the foregoing facts, drawn from the indictments against Dr. RUCKER, by which it very clearly appears that he is rightfully held, and, therefore, Dr. GREEN wrongfully detained in retaliation.

I accordingly renew to you the proposition heretofore made by me, that all surgeons now held on both sides, with the exception of Dr. RUCKER, be released without delay. I have no objection to extend the proposition to nurses, and members of Sanitary Commissions. I would, however, much prefer that it should embrace all non-combatants.

I will be much obliged to you if you give me an early specific reply to the propositions herein contained.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Rebel Order Respecting Money Sent to Prisoners in Richmond.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Winder:

GENERAL: You will hand over such gold as may be sent to the prisoners, announcing to them that, being money recognized by both Governments, it is handed to them in kind, and that if at any time they wish to convert it into Confederate money, it will be sold for them, on application, at the market price in this city. If the amount received be in the Federal paper, it cannot be handed over to them in kind, as it is not recognized as money by the Confederate Government, nor can its use or circulation be allowed, but it will at their option be converted, at current rate of exchange, into Confederate notes, and such notes delivered to them, or will be retained in kind for their future use. Your ob't serv't,

JAMES A. SEDDEN, Secretary of War.
JNO. H. WINDER, Brig.-Gen.

NOTES BY GEN. GRAHAM.

The order of which the annexed is a transcript, was issued a few days previous to my leaving Libby; but up to the time I left it had not been carried into effect. Previous to this time all moneys remitted by the friends of the prisoners have been retained by the rebel officials. Those sums, *under this order*, will now be paid over to the parties to whom they were sent.

It would be advisable to have all letters containing money inclosed in an envelope directed to Brig.-Gen. MEREDITH, United States Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Fortress Monroe, Va. The letters to the prisoners should be unsealed.

Boxes containing clothing can be sent. They should be directed to name of the prisoner, "prisoner of war, Richmond, Va.," and forwarded by Adams Express.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brook Trout.

"A BIG THING ON ICE."

The most superb specimens of brook trout that we have ever seen have just been brought to this City by Mr. G. S. PAGE, of the firm of GEO. S. PAGE & BROTHER, Maiden-lane. They were caught by Mr. PAGE, in the early part of this week, somewhere north of New-York City, about 150 miles off—though concerning the exact locality the angler is discreetly reticent. The heaviest of the fish, a huge, fat, plump, glorious fellow, of firm flesh and unequaled complexion, weighed 8¾ pounds; the next largest weighed 8¼ pounds; the next, 7¼, and several of them were 5 and 6 pounds apiece. Altogether fifty-one large trout, weighing 273 pounds, were taken from a small brook in eight days fishing, by two gentlemen—Mr. PAGE, and Mr. HENRY O. STANLEY. The simple sublimity of these facts needs no comment further than to say that they threw GENIO C. SCOTT into such an ecstacy that he immediately sat down, and wrote a note to a City paper, declaring that he was *not* a "monomaniac"—which statement may be taken with a barrel of salt. We may add that these fifty-one trout were kept alive for a day or two after being caught, in a small yard or pen of swift water.

Results of the Draft in this City.

THE RE-ENROLLMENT IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

The net result of the draft in this City cannot be ascertained fully as yet, but judging from the returns already in, it will be far more satisfactory than is generally supposed, and infinitely better than the Copperheads have prophesied or desired. The total number drafted, including the fifty per cent. allowed for exemptions, was 27,000. According to present prospects the Government will get about thirty-three per cent. of this number in men, and ten per cent. in commutation money. It has often been asserted by those opposed to the draft that the cost of obtaining recruits by this method would be far greater than by offering bounties for volunteers. So far from this being the case, we are informed by the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General NUGENT, that the average cost to the Government of each man procured by the draft, will be less than $75. In the Fourth District, which has been the most expensive in proportion to the number of men furnished, the average cost will be about $100 per man, while in several of the other districts it will not reach $40 per man.

It has already been announced that a reënrollment is about to take place in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts. In consequence of the hullaballoo raised by Gov. SEYMOUR about alleged errors in the enrollment in these Districts, it will be recollected that President LINCOLN ordered that only a portion (a little more than half) of the quota assigned to these Districts should be drawn, reserving to the Government, of course, the right to ascertain by a reënrollment whether the objections of the Governor were well grounded or not. The Government now proposes to settle this question, and Gov. SEYMOUR has been invited to appoint agents to assist in the reënrollment, and see that it is accurately and impartially done. Should the previous enrollment be found to be in the main correct, as it doubtless will be, there may be another draft in these districts, or there may not be, according as the necessities of the Government may require. Whether there shall be or not, it is due to the Government that those loose charges and wholesale imputations of fraud and partiality in the enrollment, which have been so freely made by Copperhead presses and politicians, should be put to the test, and if they are found to be false, that the authors of them should be exposed to the public contempt which they so richly deserve. Gov. SEYMOUR has been notified that a reënrollment is about to be made in these districts, and has telegraphed to Marshal NUGENT to come to Albany. The Marshal went up to the Capital last night, and, in accordance with his instructions from Washington, will offer the Governor every facility for ascertaining the correctness of the new enrollment, and will invite agents of his own choosing to coöperate in making it.

The following is a copy of the order issued by Marshal NUGENT to the Assistant Provost-Marshals of the several districts in which the reënrollment is to be made.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1863.

CIRCULAR, No. 13—The District Provost-Marshals of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts of the Southern Division of New-York are hereby informed that His Excellency the President of the United States has ordered a new enrollment to be made in said Districts, respectively.

Preparations for the new enrollment shall be commenced forthwith, and for this purpose the Boards of Enrollment of the said Districts will proceed to make all necessary arrangements without delay. They will employ such of the officers engaged in the former enrollment as are *known* to have exhibited the greatest intelligence and industry, and upon whom they can rely for faithful and correct returns.

The former system of sub-districts will be retained.

Especial care must be taken to procure the proper name and address of each person enrolled; and to avoid the duplication of names, both in the same District, and in Districts other than those in which the person is enrolled.

In case of the appointment of officers by the State authorities to coöperate with the enrolling officers, the Board will see that every facility is afforded them to assist in the enrollment, and that every courtesy is extended them consistent with the prompt and efficient execution of the new enrollment.

The District Provost-Marshals shall report to this office as soon as possible in advance the day appointed by them for the commencement of the new enrollment in their districts; and shall also report once in each week the progress made, and all other matters of interest which may come to their knowledge. By order of

Col. ROBERT NUGENT.

JAMES E. MCGEE, Captain and Inspector.

Admiral Farragut Among the School Children.

VISIT TO PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 11.

Among all the honors that have been heaped upon Admiral FARRAGUT since his return from the scene of his Western exploits, we venture to say that none have been more acceptable or gratifying to the gallant hero than the reception given him yesterday by the scholars of Public School No. 11. Having accepted an invitation to visit the above school, the Admiral yesterday drove in his carriage to the school-house, located in Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, arriving at the door a little past 11 A. M. He was accompanied by Mrs. FARRAGUT, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of the Church of the Messiah, PETER COOPER, Mr. RANDALL, Superintendent of Public Schools, and a number of other gentlemen. The party were escorted first to the Male Department on the upper floor, where all the male scholars were congregated, and where a large number of invited guests, mostly ladies, had also assembled to participate in the reception. The school-room was handsomely decorated with the American colors, and from the ceiling opposite the entrance the word "WELCOME," wrought in evergreen, shone forth amid the festoons of the old flag. The Admiral, with his lady and the other members of the party, were seated upon the platform and the exercises commenced with the singing of a song by the pupils entitled—"The dearest spot of earth to me is home, sweet home."

Master WM. M. HOGENCAMP then recited LONGFELLOW's "Psalm of Life," in a very creditable manner, after which the "Battle hymn of Freedom," and one or two other songs were sung by the pupils. A company of some thirty or forty of the elder pupils were then put through a course of drilling *a la militaire*, which showed that the martial culture of the scholars of our public schools was in keeping with the warlike times in which they live. The Principal of the school, Mr. ALONZO HOPPER, then introduced Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, who complimented the pupils upon their loyalty as shown in the songs they had sung, and spoke of the various kinds of loyalty which duty required of them; first, loyalty to home, which consisted in obedience to their parents; second, loyalty to their God, which consisted in the proper discharge of their Christian duties; third, loyalty to their country. They were fortunate in having present with them one of the noblest specimens of loyalty which this country had produced. [Applause.] After paying a high compliment to the services performed by Admiral FARRAGUT, he closed by introducing the hero, in order that he might speak to them in person.

As the Admiral rose, one of the boys proposed, "Three cheers for the hero of New-Orleans," which were given with a will, and repeated at the call of another of the pupils.

Admiral FARRAGUT said he would make only a few remarks. He had been a teacher himself all his life; it had been part of his duty to teach the young men and even the old who came under his hands. It had been long a wonder to him the high reputation which our public schools enjoyed. It used to be very different; formerly in the country where he lived they were very poorly thought of; no gentleman who could avoid it would send his children to the public schools, but now he found everybody lauding them to the skies, and all were anxious that their children should attend them. This had been to him a great mystery, but he now understood why it was so. He was thankful to the gentlemen who had given him an opportunity to witness the interesting spectacle which he had just seen.

At the close of the Admiral's remarks the boys gave him three more cheers.

Mr. HOPPER then conducted the party to the female department, when, after witnessing some interesting and novel calisthenic exercises by the girls, the Admiral was welcomed in the following address, which was read by Miss CLARKE:

> In no noble mansion or splendid palace, but in an humble school-house, with the banner of the free floating over our heads, we are assembled to welcome one, who though until now unseen by us, we yet cherish with loving and grateful hearts as the brave defender of the country. The eye of every American school girl brightens and her pulse throbs more rapidly at the presence of the hero of the Mississippi. While it is not our province to go forth under the banner of our country and upon the field of battle, we can do a woman's part by cheering on the soldier, bidding him God-speed in his noble work; and such a blessing, noble Admiral, would we invoke of you. May your career be ever successful and glorious. May every stream on which you sail prove another Mississippi, and every siege you undertake be a Vicksburgh. Accept these, our feeble demonstrations of respect, and may the flowers of the victor's wreath on your brow bloom ever as fresh and look ever as bright as these which we now present to you, as a token of our love and esteem. May the blessing of the God of battles be with you in all your undertakings, and may he spare you to see the Stars and Stripes float over all our land from North to South, from East to West. [Loud applause.]

The young lady then presented the Admiral with a beautiful bouquet.

On rising to respond the Admiral was greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs from 600 fair hands. He thanked the children for their kind reception. In this war more depended upon the women than on the men. Men, to be sure, went to battle, while women did not, but the influence of women was the greater. He was glad to see that their influence was on the side of their country, and God grant that they might be more successful in inducing their brothers and friends to go forth in defence of their country than the women of the South had been in hurrying their brothers into this unnatural rebellion. The Admiral closed by invoking God's blessing upon his hearers. The Primary Department was next visited, where the Admiral was presented with a beautiful bouquet by one of the children, and listened to a patriotic song entitled "The Union." This closed the reception, which will long be remembered with pleasure by the pupils of No. 11, and which evidently afforded the highest gratification to Admiral FARRAGUT and to his lady.

The Powers of the Board of Commissioners of Health.

A report has been made to the Board of Commissioners of Health by WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., the Clerk of such Board, which sets forth concisely and clearly the powers of the Board as to nuisances and the authorities therefor. It is a compilation which has long been needed, and bears the evidence of a laborious, thorough and intelligent examination. Heretofore the Board of Health and the Commissioners have been groping in the dark. Until this valuable compilation by Mr. ARMSTRONG they have had to roam over the wide fields of State laws and municipal ordinance, and made tiresome search for anything definite or satisfactory as to their powers to abate nuisances. The report was based on a complaint against a "fat boiling" establishment in the City limits, and shows that no power does exist in this Board to cause the removal from the City of any business which may be deemed detrimental to the public health, that power being conferred expressly on the "Board of Health." But the Common Council can meet this difficulty, by passing an ordinance under the statute giving the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty power to pass all such by-laws and ordinances as may be needed for preservation of the public health, removal and abatement of nuisances. This would be preferable to anything the Board of Health may do, as *they* can act only on special cases after notice to parties against whom action is to be taken. An ordinance of the Common Council would be general, and would cure all cases of nuisances without the trouble and delay caused by the present mode of procedure. The ordinance in regard to boiling offal, bones, &c., does this so far as these businesses are concerned, but does not include what was the source of complaint on which the report was made, "fat boiling;" an amendment to the ordinance embracing this would protect the City from an abomination. It is claimed, however, that in the absence of an ordinance by the Common Council, that almost absolute power is vested in the Board in connection with the City Inspector, by the section of the Statute which directed the Inspector to do, or cause to be done, everything in relation to cleansing and purifying of building lots, &c., which, in the opinion of the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, shall be deemed necessary. This power, however, is not sufficiently defined, and could be fairly contested. A memorial and draft of an ordinance, embodying the views in the report, have been submitted to the Common Council, and laid over for consideration.

Three Disorderly Houses Broken Up.

ACTIVITY OF THE POLICE.

Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, at a late hour on Thursday night, made a descent on two disorderly houses, situated at Nos. 61 and 63 West Thirteenth-street, kept respectively by JOSEPHINE DUMONT, *alias* JANE SMITH, and NELLIE CAMERON. The proprietors were arrested, also all the inmates of both sexes, and taken to the Station-house. Yesterday they were arraigned before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where, after a hearing, the principals were committed for examination. Some of the other prisoners were held to bail, and others discharged. The complaints in these cases were made by Messrs. WM. M. GILES and JOHN TAYLOR, who reside at Nos. 59 and 66 West Thirteenth-street, nearly opposite the disorderly places in question. These gentlemen allege that the houses above named have for a long time past been the resort of very vile characters of both sexes, and that they are great nuisances to all the good citizens in that neighborhood.

While the Police were thus doing their duty in Thirteenth-street, another force of the Metropolitans, under Sergeant DILKS, made an official visit to the house of DELIA J. CONWAY, No. 474 Broome-street. Mrs. CONWAY and several girls, between the ages of 12 and 14 years, also a number of men were taken into custody. Mr. ANDREW ZIMMERMAN, of No. 473 Broome-street, appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday, and made complaints against the accused parties. Some of the girls were sent to the Island, and the proprietress and about half a dozen others were committed for examination. This house has long been known as a resort of thieves, pickpockets and other vile characters.

Naval Movements.

THE ERICSSON IRON-CLADS.

The following is a list of the iron-clad vessels in course of construction from the plans of Capt. ERICSSON. Their condition and whereabouts it is deemed best not to publish in tabular form:

Name of Vessel	Contractor.	Local Inspector.
Dictator	Jno. Ericsson	*E. D. Robie.
Puritan	Jno. Ericsson	*E. Lawton.
Tecumseh	Secor & Co.	*J. Farrow.
Mahopac	Secor & Co.	Amos Broadnax
Manhattan	Perine, Secor & Co.	Amos Broadnax
Canonicus	Harrison Loring	*D. B. Macomb.
Manayunk	Snowden & Mason	W. E. Roe.
Catawba	Niles Works	*C. H. Loring.
Oneota	Niles Works	*C. H. Loring.
Tippecanoe	Miles Greenwood	*C. H. Loring.
Sangus	Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co.	*H. H. Stewart.
Napa	Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co.	*H. H. Stewart.
Yazoo	Merrick & Sons	W. K. Thomas.
Timxis	Reany, Son & Archbold	*R. H. Long.
Umpqua	Snowden & Mason	W. E. Roe.
Warsaw	A. & W. Denmead & Co.	G. B. Davids.
Casco	Atlantic Works	*E. Lawton.
Suncook	Globe Works	B. F. Leonard.
Chimo	Aquila Adams	Seth Wilmarth.
Klamath	Alexander Swift & Co.	Robert Glynn.
Yuma	Alexander Swift & Co.	Robert Glynn.
Nanbuc	William Perine	Robt. Robinson.
Shawnee	Curtis & Tilden	*E. Lawton.
Cohoes	Wm. F. Merritt	J. Drake.
Koka	Wilcox & Whiting	Levi T. Spencer.
Squando	McKay & Aldus	†E. Hoyt, Jr
Monduc	J. Underhill	J. G. E. Larned.
Nanset	Donald McKay	†E. Hoyt, Jr.
Shiloh	Geo. C. Bestor	D. G. Wells.
Etlah	Chas. W. McCord	D. G. Wells.

*Engineer. †First Assistant Engineer.

VESSELS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The following is a list of vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at present:

Name.	Class of Vessel.	Condition.
Supply, 5	Storeship	Repairing.
Miantanomah	Iron-clad	Lately launched.
R. R. Cuyler, 11	Steamer	Repairing.
Penobscot 5	Steamer	Completed
Kensington, 3	Steamer	Repairing.
Augusta, 10	Steamer	Repairing.
Magnolia, 3	Steamer	Repairing.
Carnation, 2	Steamer	Repairing.
Honeysuckle, 2	Steamer	Repairing.
Brooklyn, 26	Steamer	Repairing.
Shamrock, 10	Steamer	Repairing.
Sonora, 8	Steamer	Repairing.
Maumee, 7	Steamer	Repairing.
Pembina, 7	Steamer	Repairing.
Dawn, 5	Steamer	Repairing.
Sebago, 8	Steamer	Repairing.
Rachael Seaman	Schooner	Repairing.
Geranium	Steamer	Repairing.
Ino	Sailing-ship	Repairing.
Merrimac	Steamer	Repairing.
Mary Sanford	Supply-steamer	Repairing.
Sweet Brier, 2	Supply-steamer	Repairing.
Canulia, 2	Supply-steawer	Repairing.
Fort Jackson	Supply-steamer	Repairing.
Narcissus, 2	Steamer	Repairing.
Courier	Sailing bark	Repairing.
Glaucus	Steamer	Fitting out.
Gov. Buckingham	Steamer	Repairing.
Paul Jones	Steamer	Repairing.
Susquehannah	Steam-frigate	Repairing.
Peterhoff	Prize-steamer	Converting.
North Carolina	Receiving-ship	In commission.
Vicksburgh	New steamer	Fitting out.
Savannah	Schoolship	In commission.

The Sloop-of-War Brooklyn.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, flagship of Commodore FARRAGUT during the attack on and capture of New-Orleans, in which engagement she received serious injuries, is now upon the great Sectional Dock, at the foot of Rutgers-street, East River, undergoing repairs under the supervision of Messrs. JACOB A. WESTERVELT & SONS. The *Brooklyn* is over 2,000 tons burden, yet was raised from the water in one hour and five minutes—the occasion attracting a large concourse of people. During Thursday afternoon the old Commodore visited the vessel, and, being recognized by the workmen on the several dry-docks in the vicinity, was loudly cheered. Under the guidance of Capts. MCCORMAC and BETTS, of the mercantile service, the "Old Salamander" was conducted about the locality, and was everywhere greeted with marked evidences of respect and esteem. The *Brooklyn* will remain on the dock for several days, and so ample opportunity will be afforded our citizens to witness her magnificent proportions.

Important Military Order.

The following important order extending the time for enlisting veteran volunteers, to Dec. 1, 1863, is published for the information of veterans who delay reënlisting under the impression that the advantages of doing so are no longer secured to them.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1863.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S Office.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 324.—I. The time for enlisting veteran volunteers under the provisions of General Orders No. 191, current series from this Office, is hereby extended to Dec. 1, 1863. This extension will not be considered as securing rank and pay to officers after Aug. 25, the limit fixed in paragraph VI. of the same order.

II. Under paragraph III. of the aforesaid order, the first installment of bounty (section I.) is hereby increased to $60, thus making the total payment on muster $75, and the remainder of the bounty (section 8) at the expiration of three years' service is to $40.

By order of the Secretary of War,
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. Gen.

I hereby certify this to be a true copy of the original, published for the information of officers connected with my regiment.

J. J. MORRISON,
Col. Comd'ing 16th N. Y. V. Artillery.
No. 600 Broadway, N. Y.

Assembly—Fifth District.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by your paper of this date that I am announced as the Union candidate for the Assembly in the Fifteenth District. I was nominated and declined, and subsequently Mr. WM. W. NILES was nominated unanimously by the Convention, who well deserves the support of the Union men of the District. Respectfully yours, E. C. JOHNSON.

GENERAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE
UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I observe in your paper of yesterday's date a statement that I am the designer of the light-draft monitor *Cohoes*, now building at Green Point. This is a mistake which I beg you will correct, as I am not entitled to that honor.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALBAN C. STIMERS, General Inspector.

Oyer and Terminer.

BEFORE JUSTICE BARNARD.

The Court met at the usual hour and proceeded to business. There were no cases ready for trial, but there were a large number of prisoners brought in for arraignment for offences ranging from petit larceny to murder. They were all arraigned and most of the cases sent to the Court of Sessions for trial.

The case of THOMAS FITZ HERLEY, indicted for riot, robbery and burglary, was set down for trial on Wednesday next.

In the case of JACOB CHATTERTON, indicted for grand larceny, on motion of the District-Attorney, the bail was increased from $500 to $3,000.

The Grand Jury then came in, and after presenting another large batch of indictments, were discharged from further duty.

By notice in another column it will be seen that Prof. JOHN S. HART, LL. D., of the State Normal School of New-Jersey, will address the New-York Bible Society, on Sunday evening, in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. CROSBY's.)

Williamsburgh.

NOMINATIONS.—The Union party has nominated J. R. THOMAS for Assembly in the Sixth District of Kings. His Democratic opponent has not been named. In the Seventh Assembly District, the candidates are PHILIP WORTH, Union; FRANCIS SWIFT, Democrat. For Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn, the Union party have nominated GEORGE MAGUIRE, Foreman of Hose Company No. 6.

INQUESTS.—Coroner BARRETT, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Mrs. CATHARINE FITZGERALD, aged 76 years, who died at the house of a friend in North Sixth-street, near Sixth, Brooklyn, E. D. Verdict, congestion of the brain.... Also on the body of a child named JACOB KRIELER, which was scalded yesterday morning by the upsetting of a tea-kettle of boiling water, at No. 287 Grand-street.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 1863.
One o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1863.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Friday, the sixteenth instant, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
Alderman Ninth District.
JOHN FOX,
Alderman First District.
CHARLES H. HALL,
Alderman Fourth District.
JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman Third District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
Alderman Seventh District.
WILLIAM WALSH,
Alderman Second District.
JAMES REED,
Alderman Sixth District.
PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman Eighth District.
JOHN McCOOL,
Alderman Fifth District.
JACOB M. LONG,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
PETER MASTERSON,
Alderman Thirteenth District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson and Long.

The minutes of October twelve were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Petition for a sewer in Orchard-street between Houston and Stanton streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Dwight & Rostwin to place a sign at numbers seventy-nine and eighty-one Horatio-street.

Prayer of petitioners granted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Remonstrance of Valentine Cook and others, of the Twentieth Ward, against the removal of Mr. Adam Moser from the position of Assistant Health Warden of the Twentieth Ward.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Hardy moved to reconsider the above action, for the purpose of having the paper read,

Which was carried.

The remonstrance having been read, the same was again laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the north side of Thirty-third-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That Morris-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to the North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Liberty-street, from its junction with Maiden-lane to the North River, also Maiden-lane, from its junction with Liberty-street to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Rector-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James McCabe to erect and maintain a watering trough in front of his premises, at the northeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Croton mains be laid in Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Haynes, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being for damages sustained by being run over by Engine number Thirty-four, while in the discharge of his duties as a fireman.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward be held at number three hundred and fifty-nine Hudson-st.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the actual opening of Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, October nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, take place forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John C. Dwyer to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number Four Hundred and Thirty nine Sixth-avenue, provided the same do not extend beyond the area line, and do not interfere with the public thoroughfare; the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That a sewer be built from number One Hundred and Twenty-seven Sixteenth-street to Irving-place, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Thomas H. Martin to have a show case on the side-walk in front of his premises, number Eighty-two Chatham-street; the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, about two hundred feet west of Seventh avenue, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles T. McClenachan for the sum of five hundred dollars, in payment for services rendered as Secretary to the Joint Committee on Celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in 1858, and for compiling and supervising the printing of the extended Report of the Celebration, and that the said sum be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay for the colors furnished by the Committee on National Affairs to the New-York City regiments, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

AN ORDINANCE

To amend Section thirty-four, Article two, Chapter two, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Section thirty-four of Article two of Chapter two of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby amended by adding the following:

"There shall be a doorkeeper appointed to attend all the sessions of the Board of Aldermen, and perform such other duties as shall be required of him, who shall receive an annual salary of seven hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Hitchman for the sum of nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ten cents, to be in full for services rendered as Reader to the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

From October 1, 1865, to January 1, 1863, at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum....$187 50
From January 1, 1863, to October 1, 1863, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.......... 750 00

Total..........$937 50

The amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "Salaries, Legislative Department."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, Among the many gallant spirits in the City of New-York, who sprung to arms at the call of their country, at the outbreak of the present rebellion, and who offered their lives as sacrifices upon the altar of their country, none are deserving of honorable mention more than Colonel Augustus Van Horn Ellis, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburgh while gallantly leading a charge of his regiment, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers; and

Whereas, The distinguished gallantry and disinterested devotion of Colonel Ellis were of such a character as to entitle him to the consideration of the municipal authorities of this City, and it is but right and just that they shall commemorate his virtues and patriotism. He was a graduate of Columbia College, where he studied law, military and naval matters as sciences, and was a thorough soldier when the breaking out of hostilities, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Seventy-first regiment, New-York State Militia, commanded by his brother, Julius Ellis, and participated in the first battle at Bull Run, where his abilities as a practical artillerist commended him to his superior officers, and he was commissioned as Captain of Company I of the Seventy first Regiment New-York State Militia. After the return of the regiment, upon the expiration of its first term of service, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, a position which he resigned in order to proceed a second time to the seat of war with his company in the Seventy-first Regiment, and upon his return organized the One Hundred and Twenty fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers; was commissioned its Colonel, and retained the command thereof until he died. He actively participated in many battles, including Bull Run first, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburgh. He left a record which will serve to incite to deeds of emulation the youth of our City who may desire to acquire fame in imitating his virtues and patriotic devotion to his country, while his loss will continue to be felt in the profession of which he was such a useful, energetic, and conspicuous member; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council sincerely sympathising with the family of the deceased soldier, hereby tender them our sincere condolence in their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That in order to perpetuate our appreciation of his manly virtues and disinterested patriotism of the deceased, the foregoing preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed, appropriately framed, and presented on behalf of the Common Council of this City, to his family.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from further consideration of a paper to increase the salary of Inspectors on Contract Works in Street Department, to two dollars per day.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge the Committee on Railroads from the further consideration of a paper from the Board of Councilmen repealing the grant to the New-York and Harlem Railroad, to extend their rail tracks or run their cars into and through Broadway, Madison-avenue and other streets.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Masterson moved to take up the veto message from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to regulate and curb Forty-first-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth avenues, and flag sidewalks and set curb and gutter stone in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets.

Which was carried.

And the paper adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from further consideration of a paper from the Board of Councilmen, permitting J. Carpenter to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises.

Which was carried and the paper concurred in.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his third quarterly report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Received and ordered to be printed in documentary form.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessments, for extending Central Park.

Which was ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report, to lease premises number one hundred and eighteen Liberty-street, for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Four.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report, concurring to set curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalks in Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report, concurring to pave Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street, with cobble-stone pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to flag sidewalks in Twenty-second-street, between the Second-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report to donate a sum sufficient to enable the Yorkville Presbyterian Church to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating the French Israelite Association the sum of three thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay Michael McMahon for loss of horse and so forth from the pier foot of Stanton-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to donate to John McArthur a sum sufficient to pay an erroneous assessment.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hardy moved to take from the table the veto message from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary steps to have the injunction granted against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, restraining them from taking any action under the ordinance entitled "An ordinance making additional provision for the families of persons who may volunteer or be drafted into the military service of the United States during the existing war, in accordance with Chapter Six of the Laws of 1863, and for other purposes," dissolved forthwith.

The motion to take from the table was carried.

The resolution was then adopted, notwithstanding objections of His Honor the Mayor (two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof,) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, the President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the grade of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be altered so as to conform with the red line of figures on the annexed profile, drawn by Samuel E. Holmes, July nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the pier at Manhattanville, North River.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Preamble, reciting that in consequence of its receiving an insufficient number of votes, the Comptroller has declined to act on a resolution of last year, donating to Madison-avenue Baptist Church two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, to pay an assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church for the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, in payment of the assessment on the property of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, for the work of paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Resolution and ordinance of Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Hook and Ladder Company number Seventeen, in Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen to raise the salaries of fire telegraph operators and bell-ringers to $1,000 each per annum.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson—2.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Bill of Joseph H. Johnson for painting a stand of colors for the Second and Thirty-seventh regiments, New-York Volunteers.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a new location for Hose Company number Ten, to be within the following boundaries: Pearl, Dover, Cherry streets and New Bowery.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the publisher of the New-York World for the annexed bills, amounting to three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, be flagged to their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with cobble stones, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Masterson, Hardy, Ryers, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to advertise for proposals for a new house for Engine Company number Fifty-one.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to procure a temporary location for Hose Company number Forty-five.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the plot of ground known as Duane-park, be designated as a location for Steam Fire Engine Company number Fifty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that Sixty-eighth-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid at the west side of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the resolution approved by the Mayor June sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to build a new engine for Engine Company number Forty, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Sixteen, be amended to read "Steam Fire Engine."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Hardy—1.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Maher, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse, from the pier foot of Vesey-street, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy—9.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Masterson, Long—4.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new carriage for Hose Company number Twenty-five, to be in all respects similar to the one now in use by Hose Company number Twenty-seven.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. H. Dikeman, one of the Trustees of the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty cents, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of the said Church, for the work of building sewer in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the same to be charged to account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Twenty-sixth-street, be paved with cobble-stone pavement where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of amending resolution of Board of Councilmen, viz.: "Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted," by substituting therefor the following, viz.: "Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Broadway, commencing at a point fifty feet north of the northerly side of Forty-first-street, and terminating at Forty-second-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Eighth-avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culvert, be built in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, commencing at a point three hundred feet from Second-avenue, and connecting with the sewer in said avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from One hundred and twenty-fifth-street to Gansevoort-street, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, be flagged and re-flagged, so as to make the same eight feet in width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the sidewalk on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-third-streets, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contracts for construction of house on the site recently purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Engine Company Number Thirty-eight, the said house to be similar in all respects to house of Engine Company Number Twenty-nine.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Long—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Long—7.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson—6.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, nineteenth instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Action for Damages for Taking and Detaining Personal Property.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Ward, Assignee, &c., vs. *John C. Benson.*—This was an action to recover the value of seventeen cases of sewing silk and damages for the taking and detention of the same, estimated at $10,000.

The defendant denies the allegations in the complaint, and alleges that the property in question was manufactured at his mills in Paterson, N. J., by one Putnam, for the firm of Stafford & Co., of New-York; that when the goods were completed, Stafford & Co. neglected to pay for their manufacture, and at the request of Putnam, and to secure his own lien thereon for the use of his factory, &c., the defendant took the goods into his possession, and kept them at his house in Paterson. The property was taken from defendant's possession by the Sheriff, under several writs of attachment against Stafford and Mott, comprising the firm of Stafford & Co., and was sold by order of the Court, the proceeds to be divided ratably among the creditors of the firm. The defendant claims that he was entitled to the possession of the property, and that the proceeds went to the payment of the indebtedness of Stafford & Co.

An Owner Wanted for an Unidentified Head—Must be Aged.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

White vs. *White.*—This was an action for a divorce, after a long period of cohabitation, under the following circumstances, as summed up by the Court:

LEONARD, J.—The defendant, at the age of forty-six, after having reared three children, without any help from her husband, who is their father, is now charged by him with adultery, with a man of sixty-four years of age. One witness, with voluminous circumstantiality on immaterial facts, states that she saw the head of a man in the same bed with the defendant.

How she identifies that head, which she only saw for an instant, as the head of the aged adulterer, she does not state. Was it gray or bald, black or white? We have no exact cross-examination—even whether the witness saw the features of the supposed man.

Pretty much all the other evidence, although voluminous, so far as it is produced by the plaintiff, relates to the contradiction of the defendant and her main witness as to evidence on minor questions.

The evidence appears to me wholly insufficient to warrant a decree of divorce.

The relief asked for is denied.

Proceedings in Probate—Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

Arguments were heard by the Surrogate on the disputed accounts of the estate of the late John O'Toole. The chief item in dispute is $1,000, for which amount Mr. Charles Devlin claims repayment, as being money lent by him to the deceased.

On the other hand, it is claimed that the money was corporation funds advanced by Devlin, then Street Commissioner, to O'Toole, who was Superintendent of Roads, for the payment of Corporation employes, and so used by him.

The Surrogate reserved his decision.

The Christy will was then resumed.

The accounts of the estates of John Randell, A. V. Williams, Chas. Hallencrutz, Henry Loevzing, Joseph M. Noll and Eric Neuman were finally settled, and decrees of distribution made.

During the past week the wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate: Greene C. Bronson, Philip Brady, John H. Belton, Sarah E. Terry, Peter Crawford, Austin Marks, John H. Mayher, Joseph Schumpf, Geo. W. Brown, Henry Williams, Catharine Obenauer, F. Miles, Abigal Bird. None of these wills contained anything of public importance.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Gilligan vs. *Leavitt.*—Motion granted so far as to continue injunction against defendant Leavitt—Allen and Alden; costs of motion to abide the event.

Chapman et al. vs. *Sharp.*—Motion granted. Costs to abide event.

Wright vs. *Knight.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Macdonald vs. *Althya.*—There is no ground for asking that the complaint be made more definite. The allegations are sufficiently express as to the cause of action and the neglect of the defendant. The defendant, however, is entitled to a bill of particulars of the plaintiff's demand. This is to be obtained separate from an amendment of the pleadings.

The motion to make complaint more definite is denied, but the defendant may have an order for a bill of particulars, costs to abide the event.

Brewster vs. *Freeman.*—There is no propriety after judgment to move for security for costs of the action prior to judgment, but if the plaintiff intends to appear, I see no reason why the defendant, having a judgment in his favor, and on proof that the plaintiff, as receiver, has no funds from which the costs can be collected, may not ask for security for the costs on appeal. The papers show such to be the present case, and the plaintiff, or those for whom he is acting, should furnish such security against the costs of appeal. Motion granted so far as to costs of appeal; costs of this motion to abide the event, and proceedings stayed till such security is filed.

Parr vs. *McAllister.*—The weight of evidence is with the plaintiff. The defendant's evidence consists of his own affidavit, and is not very full in denying the representations as charged by the plaintiff and his witnesses. The sale of the property to his brother, and the order for goods not needed for the building, strengthen the plaintiff's cases. Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 16, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81.C.C.109⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s. '71.Reg. 97
1,000 U.S. 5s. '71. Co.C. 98
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes.Oct.& Ap..S.106¼
2,000 do.....106⅞
5,000 N.Y.State 6s, '73..115
1,000 U.S. 6s. 1-yr.c....102⅜
32,000 do.....New 99⅜
2,000 Ohio St. 6s. '81...108⅜
2,000 Mich. St 6s. '73..100¼
2,000 Mo. State 6s...... 67⅜
5,000 Virginia St. 6s... 60
7,000 N. Y. C. 6s.......110
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.'83.112¾
10,000 E. 5th M. Bs.....110
58,000 Hud. R. 3d M....128
8,000 do.........129
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. 106⅜
1,000 Al.&T.H.2d M.P. 93
1,000 C.&N.W.1st M.... 92⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d.... 77
13 Bank of the Repub.106
6 Continental Bank.. 98
5,000 Amer. Gold......155⅜
70,000 do...........155¼
25 Cit.GasCo.Brookl'n.124
200 Canton Co.......b30 32¾
300 do............. 32⅜
70 Dl.&Hud.CanalCo.169
100 Penn. Coal Co......149¼
250 do...............149⅜
50 Am Coal Co....... 68
100 Nic. Tran. Co...... 3⅜
1000 Bucks Co.Lead Co. 1¾
550 Cumb Coal Prfd... 36⅜
100 do.............. 36⅜
500 do.............. 36¼
100 do.........s60 36
50 Quicksilv M. Co.b30 64⅜
50 do............ 64
50 do............ 63¾
50 do.........s10 63⅜
50 do............ 63⅜
400 Cen. Am. Tr....... 40
100 do..........b30 40⅜
25 Pac. Mail S. Co.... 225
100 N. Y. Cen. R...b10.133¾
350 do...........133¾
100 do.........b30.134
150 do.........b10.134
1800 Chic. & N. W. R.. 46
100 do.............. 45¾

100 Erie Railroad..s30.108⅜
700 do............108⅝
300 do............108⅜
100 do.........s30.108⅝
100 do.........b30.108⅞
100 Erie R. Pref.......104¾
250 Hudson R. R....s30.138
200 do............138⅜
100 do.........b30.139
250 do............138¼
50 do.........b10.138⅜
100 do.........b30.138¾
5500 Harlem R. 105
850 do............104
400 do............103
100 do.........b30.104
200 do.........b30.103
1400 do............102
4400 do............101
1000 do............100
300 do.........b10.101
50 Min. Mining Co.... 84
100 Reading R.......122¾
200 do............122⅝
200 do.........b10.122¾
300 Mich. Cen. R......123
100 do.........s30.123
100 do.........b15.123¼
400 M.S. & N. I. R..s30 86⅜
500 do............ 86¾
100 do.........s30 86¾
200 do.........b10 87
600 do............ 87
100 do............ 86⅞
300 M. So. & N. I. G.....136¼
50 Ill. Cen. F. S.......114
500 Ill. Cen. R. S......125¼
100 do............125⅜
500 do.........b10.125⅜
100 Clev. & Pitts...b10.102
200 do............102⅜
400 do............102¼
300 Gal. & Chic. R......110⅜
200 Clev. & Tol. R......119
200 Chi. & R. Is........108⅜
200 Chic. Bur.& Q.R....130
50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 69
100 Mil. & P.Du C.2d Pr 88
100 Tol. & Wab. Prf.... 85
500 P., Ft. W.& C. R.... 85
100 Alt. & T. H. R...... 65¼
100 do............ 65⅜
10 Rome & Watrt'n R. 95

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U.S. 6s,'81.Co.C 109¼
10,000 Mo. State 6s..... 68½
10,000 do.........b60 68¾
25,000 Am. Gold........154¼
1,000 do............154⅛
300 Canton Co......... 32½
200 do............ 32¾
200 do.........b30 33
300 Cumb. Coal Pr..... 36⅜
300 do............ 36¼
200 do............ 36⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R...s60.133⅜
350 do............134
100 do............133⅞
50 Pacific M.S.Co.....223
300 Erie Railway.......108⅞
300 do............108¾
150 Erie R. Prf........104⅞
3000 Har. Railroad..... 92
100 do............ 92⅜
3000 do............ 93
500 do............ 93⅜

500 Hudson R. R.......139
800 Reading R.........123
300 do............123⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R......123¼
300 M. S. & N. I....... 87¾
100 do.........b10 87⅞
200 A. & T. H. R....... 65¾
200 M.S.& N.I.G.S.....136⅜
100 do............137
50 Ill. Cen. R. Sc......125⅜
300 do............125¼
1000 Clev. & P. R......103
150 do.........b30.103⅜
200 do.........s30.102⅝
50 Gal. & Chi. R......110⅜
300 do............110¾
400 do............111
200 Clev. & Tol.R.ex.d.115
400 do............114¾
500 Chi. & R. I. R.......108¾
100 P., Ft. W. & C..... 85

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000 Am. Gold....c.154⅜
10,000 do.........s3.154⅜
10,000 do.........s3.154¾
200 Cumb. Coal......c 36⅝
100 do............ 36¾
300 Canton Co......... 32⅛
100 do..........s3 32⅜
100 N.Y. Guano Co.b30.24
100 Cen.Am. Tr. Co.... 41
500 do..........b3 41
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....c 134
350 do............134
100 do..........b3.134
100 do..........s3 134
850 Erie R.........c.108⅝
300 do..........b3.108⅜
200 do.........bnM.108⅞
100 do.........b10.108⅞
100 do..........s3.108⅜
300 do............109
200 do..........b3.108⅞
150 Hudson R. R....s3.139
1200 do..........b3.139
1000 do...........c 139
1000 do............139
50 Pitts.Ft.W.&C..b3 85⅜

2100 Harlem R......... 98
500 do.........b10 98
500 do..........b3 97
2000 do..........s3 97
2800 do............ 97
100 do...........c 97¼
400 do..........s3 97¼
700 do............ 97⅜
300 do............ 97¼
500 do..........b3 97⅜
100 do...........c 97½
500 do.........s10 97⅜
200 do..........s3 97⅜
100 Reading R........122⅞
200 do............123
100 M. S. & N. I....... 87⅜
300 do..........b3 87⅜
900 do............ 87⅜
200 M. S. & N. I. G. S....136⅜
100 Cleve. & Pitts.....102½
100 do............102⅜
300 do..........s3.102⅜
600 Chi. & R. I. R......108⅜
450 Chic. & N. W. R.... 46
100 do.........b10 46
200 do...........c 46

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Canton Co......... 33
100 Cen. Am. Tran..b3 41
100 Erie R.........s3.108⅜
100 Harlem R......... 90⅜
550 do............ 92
200 do..........b3 92
200 do..........s3 91⅜
1500 do............ 91⅜
100 do..........b3 91⅜
150 do..........b3 92⅛
2000 do.........s10 92⅛
2300 do.........s10 93
100 Reading R........123⅛

200 Cum. Coal........ 36⅜
100 do..........b3 36⅜
800 do.........s15 36⅜
100 do............ 36⅜
100 do..........s3 36⅜
600 M. S. & N. I....... 87⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. G.b3.138
100 Ill. Cen. R.........125⅜
100 do............126⅜
2100 Gal. & Chi. R...... 111
500 do..........b5 111⅛
100 Chic. & R. I. R......108⅜

FRIDAY, Oct. 16—P. M.

The price of Gold yielded 1½@2 ℘ cent. from the extreme advance of Thursday, closing at the Second Board at 154½ ℘ cent. The Exchanges on Europe are quite unsettled for Saturday's steamers. The rate on London for Bankers is about 170@170½ ℘ cent. There is a better offering of Merchant bills this week, while the regular trade demand from the Importers is checked by the recent large advance from 158 to 172 ℘ cent. A good many remitters believe the rise in Gold will not long be maintained, and, having discretionary authority from their correspondents on the other side, are disposed to wait lower figures. Others employ their balances in United States Stocks of 1881, or the popular 5-20 year Stock, which they can subscribe for or purchase of the Sub-Loan Agents at par and interest. An intimation comes from Philadelphia that these subscriptions may shortly be brought to a close, on ten days' notice, in consequence of a round offer to be tendered to the Secretary for the remainder of the $500,000,000, to be paid for by installments.

The market for Money has been quiet through the day. The weather was unfavorable to out-door negotiations, and the Stock Brokers, as a rule, were but moderate borrowers. The rates are 6@7 ℘ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Government Stock of the old issues were firm in price and demand, while only a few occasional parcels are offered on sale, even at the advanced figures. The 6 ℘ cents of 1881 now carry 1½ ℘ cent. accumulated interest, which is included in the market price. The 7.30 ℘ cents sell at 106¾@107 and interest. The 6 ℘ cents of Missouri were partially better to-day. There were orders at the Second Board at 68½ ℘ cent.

The Railway Share list was again violently disturbed on Harlem old Stock, the breakdown in which, since Monday, has reached about 45 ℘ cent. The sales at the First Board opened at 105; subsequent sales on the Street were done as low as 90. At the Second Board the sales recovered to 92@93@93½ ℘ cent. The other roads were all steady as compared with yesterday, and nearly all were firm and in better demand at the Second Board. With the exception of Harlem, of which the sales of the day amount to over 25,000 Shares, the business was on a moderate scale.

At 4 o'clock the Gold market was 1½ ℘ cent. lower, making the whole fall 3½ ℘ cent. Exchange was of course further unsettled. The Railway Shares left off very steady. Harlem again sold, after the Second Board, at 90, but soon after returned to 93 ℘ cent.; so the ultimate decline since last night is 20 ℘ cent.

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid.
Gold Coin	156	152⅜	Harlem Pref.	122	115
U.S. 6s, 1881	109⅜	109⅜	Mich. Central	124	123⅜
N. Y. Central	134	134	Mich. Southern	87	87⅜
Erie	108⅜	108⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	135	135
Erie Preferred	104½	104⅜	Illinois Cen.	125¼	125⅜
Hudson	138	139	Pittsburgh	103½	103
Pacific Mail	228	223	Fort Wayne	84½	85
Harlem	118	98	Rock Island	108⅝	108⅝
Canton	33¼	32⅜	Galena	110½	111
Treas. Cer. new	99⅝	99⅞	Reading	122⅝	123¼
Toledo	119	119⅜	Quicksilver	64	64
Northwest	46½	46⅜	Chicago and A.	81	81

The receipts at the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan amount to $1,014,000. These and other receipts through the week have enabled the Assistant Treasurer to delay further calls upon the Associated Banks.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........120
Manhattan..........140
Mechanics'..........112
Union..........117
America..........125
City..........145
Greenwich..........165
Commerce..........106
Ocean..........95
Am. Exchange..........110
Chatham..........99
Bk. of the Republic..106

Irving..........94
Metropolitan..........116
Citizens'..........104
Grocers'..........110
Nassau..........108
Shoe & Leather..........106
Continental..........98
St. Nicholas..........100
Marine..........157
Commonwealth..........100
Imp. and Traders'...108½
Park..........136

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........110
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est 103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64........103¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76........115⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76.132
Erie R. firsts, '68........112½
Erie thirds, '83..........112¾
Erie fourths, '80........107¾
Erie fifths, '88..........110
Buff.N.Y.&E. firsts,'77.110
Hud. R. firsts, '69........113
Hud. R. thirds, '75........129
Har. firsts, '69 &'73......112
Harlem seconds, '64......100
Harlem thirds, '68........101
Mich. C. new 1sts.'82...119
Chi. B. & Q. firsts........122
Michigan S. seconds.....106½
N. Ind Goshen Line'68.106
M. S. & N. Ind. S.F.....113
Pacific R. guaranteed... 52

Ill. Central, '75..........119
Al. & T. H. 1sts..........103
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref..... 93¼
Al. & T. H. 2d. inc....... 88
Chi. & N. W. S. F........104¾
Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ext... 90
Chi. & N.W.Int.Bs...... 98
Chi. & N. W. first M... 92
Chi. & N. W. 2ds........ 76
Tol. & W. 1sts..........100
Tol. & Wab. seconds..... 95
M. & P. du C. firsts.....106½
Gal. & Chic. Extd........114
Clev. & Tol. S. F........113
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.110
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.2ds...104½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.. 87½
Clev. & Pitts. 4ths....... 84
Miss. & Mo. L. G........ 60
Chic. & Alton firsts.....102
Chic. & Alton Income.. 90

We learn that the management of the Hudson River Company determined this morning upon an extra dividend of *ten per cent.* out of the surplus profits of the road for the fiscal year just ended. This will be paid in the scrip of the Company, bearing 6 ℘ cent. interest, redeemable at the pleasure of the management, the money being applied to building a third track as far as Yonkers for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing local or suburban passenger traffic.

The earnings of the Chicago and North West Company since the first half of the present fiscal year, compare as follows with 1862:

	1863.	1862.
April	$103,449	$54,744
May	109,658	84,515
June	123,785	105,604
July	113,914	94,524
August	107,998	71,204
September	172,071	104,083
Total six months	$730,071	$514,674
Increase over 1862		$215,397

Business in Dry Goods has been quite active, during the past week, and prices have generally advanced, influenced by the rise in raw materials, as also in Gold and Foreign Exchanges. Buyers have been remarkably eager to procure supplies of Domestic Cottons, which have been less freely offered at higher rates, the tendency of the market being strongly upward. Prints have been very liberally purchased, the demand in several instances running ahead of production; and Printing Cloths have been in lively request, all at advancing figures. The Providence *Journal* of yesterday says: "Cloths are firmer, and are gradually approaching their cost value. There were sales yesterday of 64x64 at 17½ cents. At the present price of cotton these Cloths cost fully 18½ cents." Sheeting and Shirtings, particularly brown, have been actively sought after; while the inquiry for most other kinds of Cottons has been good at buoyant rates, in view of the reduced stocks available. All desirable styles of domestic Woolens have been in active demand, with liberal sales reported, lessening materially the supplies in market, which cannot be replenished unless at an important advance on former prices, owing to the recent rapid rise and the marked upward tendency in Wool. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "The Dry Goods market has been less active this week, owing in a great measure to the excitement attending the State election, and business, with both the commission and job houses, has been lighter than for some time past. Cotton goods are well held and firm, and for most of the leading styles the tendency is decidedly upward, with very reduced stocks in first hands. Of Woolens the prices are better, and for all seasonable styles holders are asking an advance, and for Satinets, fancy Cassimeres and Doeskins a further rise is anticipated, the stocks of all kinds being light." Transactions in foreign goods have been quite extensive for the season, checked only by the scarcity of really popular fabrics, and the difficulty experienced by importers in regulating their business, in accordance with the variable market for Gold and Exchange. The current importations are moderate, and mainly direct for consumption. The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, for the week ending Oct. 15, were $1,379,385 against $1,451,767 same week last year, and $581,172 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,455	$574,939	273	$107,499	402	$111,228
Mf. of Cotton	417	75,718	84	23,386	191	53,628
Mf. of Silk	337	276,046	58	71,760	15	16,582
Mf. of Flax	173	43,301	543	114,653	765	132,082
Miscellan'us	291	74,138	76	17,945	22	8,103
Total	2,673	$1,044,142	1,034	$335,243	1,395	$321,623
		335,243				1,044,142
Total entered		$1,379,385	Total marketed			$1,365,765

To-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,107,471 64, including for customs, $167,900 22; payments, $2,134,081 86; balance, $29,540,715 47.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that THOS. A. GARDINER Esq., Treasurer of Kings County, is in the market for a loan of $540,000 for said county. This will be a good and safe investment, from the fact that the county embraces five towns in addition to the City of Brooklyn, and the funded debt of the county at the present time is only $740,000.

The Gold Market.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 16.

The price of gold fell this forenoon below 155 ℘ cent. Exchange on London is 170@171 ℘ cent. Some of the damaging war rumors of yesterday, used to put the price up to 156¾@157 ℘ cent, are dissipated by the facts in the morning papers from the army of the Potomac. A rumor in the opposite direction in one of the opposition morning papers that Mr. CHASE is about to put $3,000,000 of gold in the market is equally at fault. Mr. CHASE is in the West, and as far as we are advised has no idea of interfering with the market for gold. That he holds a large surplus over his wants for the November interest which might be legitimately employed and to advantage for the sinking fund, at 50 ℘ cent. premium is no doubt true, and this fact may have given color to the rumor referred to. Nevertheless we have reason to believe it to be at least premature.

It is not unlikely that the rapid advance in gold will sooner be checked by the corresponding effect of the rise in Exchange, upon the Produce market and the demand for the Public Stocks of the United States, than by any extraneous efforts of the head of the Treasury. The Popular 5-20 years 6 ℘ cent. has been going abroad on a liberal scale for some months, and this operation is accelerated by the present high rates of Exchange. It may be that the popular subscriptions to this loan will soon be closed at home; and the remainder of the five hundred millions originally authorized taken up by a combination of domestic and foreign money houses, at par, say in the proportion of $50,000,000 to be placed abroad and $100,000,000 taken for home distribution; the money to be paid into the Treasury by easy installments to suit the wants of the Treasury. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning thus hints at what has already been surmised in this market:

"The sales by the subscription agent are large, and are probably stimulated by the idea that has obtained credence that when the Secretary of the Treasury has disposed of all he is authorized to sell, *except fifty or a hundred millions, outside parties will step in and take the amount remaining unsold*—payments to be graduated to the convenience of the parties. Of course, any such operation will be for the purpose of making money, and this can only be done by selling at higher prices than they pay. The sales of these bonds abroad and the increased domestic demand are fast narrowing the amount remaining unsold, leaving it uncertain at what moment the speculation mentioned may be entered upon. Hence the large sales. The sales reported by the Government agent in this city yesterday amounted to $2,034,150, the bonds being ready for delivery to the 10th inst."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 21,252 bbls. Flour, 80 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 195 bags Buckwheat Flour, 101,052 bush. Wheat, 43,700 bush. Corn, 7,300 bush. Rye, 42,420 bush. Barley, 19,853 bush. Oats, 608 bush. Malt, 1,174 pkgs. Provisions, and 402 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are saleable and steady, including Pots, at $7 50@$7 62½, and Pearls, at $9 ℘ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are in active demand and quoted very firm.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow continues in fair request, at 45½c.@46½c. ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Are in more demand, at rising prices Adamantine, 20c.@22c.; plain Sperm, 35c.@37c.; patent do., 45c. ℘ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Continue in fair demand, at buoyant prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more request since our last, and sales have been made of 11,000 bags, part at 32c.@33½c. ℘ ℔. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates. We quote: Java, at 38½c.@39c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 31c.@34c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 27½c.@28½c. ℘ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in good demand at 33½c.@34½c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in good request at buoyant prices; Middlings, 92c. ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,000 bales.

DYEWOODS—Fustic and Logwood are inquired for and firm. Other kinds continue in very limited demand.

FEATHERS—Have been in fair request at full rates. Good to prime Live Geese 50c.@52c. ℘ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are selling rather freely at full prices.

FRUIT—The demand is moderate for the principal kinds, including new Layer Raisins at $4 50@$4 55; bunch do. at $4 25@$4 30 ℘ box; Currants, partly to arrive, 16c.@16½c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, at a reduction of 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last, 19,700 bbls., including Unsound, at $4 75@$5 50; Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@$5 80; poor to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 60, chiefly at $6 15@$6 45; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$7 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$5 85
Extra State	5 90	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 20	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	6 70	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 75	@10 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales since our last, 1,200 bbls. at $6 35@$7 30 for poor to good superfine, $7 35@$9 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited demand to-day. Sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 10@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $5 50@$6 10 for superfine, ℘ bbl.; sales. 300 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good request at $4 75 for Jersey; $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric; $5 for Fairfax, and $5 25@$5 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely purchased, and has declined about 2c. ℘ bushel, though the principal receivers are not willing to make any important concessions. Sales, since our last, 179,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 60; Amber Western at $1 44@$1 50, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western at $1 34@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 33@$1 37; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 32; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 26; choice New do., $1 30@$1 34 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more active, at another large advance in prices. Sales of 238,000 bushels, partly to arrive and from store, at 97c.@$1, closing at $1 for sound Mixed Western; 94c.@93c. for unsound do.; $1@$1 02 for Yellow Western and White do., ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet and nominal, at $1 15@$1 20, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 78c.@83c.; Western at 82c.@84c.; State at 83c.@84½c. ℘ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at $1 28@$1 35 ℘ bushel: sales, 17,400 bushels, part to arrive. Baley Malt, at $1 60@$1 65 ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are in demand and held firmly at 21½c.@22c., and 15c.@15½c. respectively.

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate supply and good demand, at $1@1 20 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Manilla is in fair demand, and is very firm, at 13c. ℘ ℔. Sales, since our last, 890 bales. Other kinds inactive.

HIDES—Are in good request at buoyant quotations.

HOPS—Are rather less active at 23c.@28c. for New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, ℘ ℔.

INDIGO—Is in more demand and on the advance

IRON—Is in reduced supply and good request, at rising prices. We now quote Scotch Pig, $41@$43; No. 1 American do. (nominally) $36@$37; Common English Bar, $80@$82 50; Refined do. do., $92 50@$95; Swedish Bar, $122 50@$125, ℘ ton; Russian Sheet, 17½c.@18c. ℘ ℔.

LEAD—Pig is in lively demand, and quoted firm, $9 10@$9 50 ℘ 100 ℔s. Bar, $11; Sheet, $12 ℘ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—All desirable descriptions continue in active demand at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry exists for the principal kinds, prices of which favor sellers. Sales, since our last, include 230 bbls. New-Orleans at 51c.@62½c.; 140 hhds. Porto Rico at 52c.@55c.; and small lots of Cuba at 51c.@56c. for Muscovado, and 41c.@44c. for claved, per gallon.

NAILS—Are in more request, including cut at 4¾c.@5c., and clinch at 6c. ℘ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and somewhat unsettled, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 65@$2 75 ℘ gallon; Resin $43@$50 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar $13@$15 ℘ bbl.

OILS—The leading kinds have in been in good demand at buoyant prices; Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Sperm at $1 55@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 90; Linseed, $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 Lard at 90c.@$1 10; City Red 75c.; Olive at $1 95@$2 ℘ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 35c.; Refined do. 64c.@65c. ℘ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been more sought after at from $45@$52 50 ℘ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, and is higher to-day; sales since our last, 6,900 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 37½, closing at $16 25@$16 37½ for New Mess, here; $16 50 for do. deliverable in December; $14 50@$14 75 for Old Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet at 8¼c.@9½c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues in fair request, at 6½c.@9½c., according to quality, ℘ ℔. Sales 450 boxes. Lard is heavy to-day; sales 2,600 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 11½c.@12c., ℘ ℔. Beef is in demand at uniform prices; sales 210 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 50@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 19c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in good request, at 12c.@16c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales since our last 115 bags East India at $7 12½@$7 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SHOT—The demand is fair for Drop at 12c., and Buck at 12½c. ℘ ℔.

SALT—Continues in good request at buoyant prices, including Liverpool Ground, at $1 55@$1 60; and do. Fine at $2 25@$2 70 ℘ sack; Turk's Island, 44c.@45c. ℘ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude is in request at 15c., and is held at 15½c.@16c. ℘ ℔.

SEEDS—Continue in fair demand, including Clover, at 10c.@11c. ℘ ℔.; Rough Flax, $3@$3 20; reaped Timothy at $2 50@$2 75; Linseed, $3 60@$3 75 ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Castile is inquired for at from 17c.@17½c., cash ℘ ℔.

SPELTER—Continues in moderate request at 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—Are in lively demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 185 cases of No. 1 Nutmegs, part at 82½c.@85c.; small lots of Mace at 60c.; 26,500 mats Cassia, part at 43c.@45c. duty paid; small lots of Clover at 42c.@43; Ginger at 26c.@27c.; 500 bags Pepper, part at 27½c.@28c.; 60 bags Pimento at 22c.@22½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue quiet, but very firm. Sales since our last, 525 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@13½c.; and Cuba at 11½c.@13c., with 150 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 250,000 ℔s., at 12½c.@12¾c., and 200 pkgs. grease at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Are in brisk request, especially Oolongs, at much firmer and buoyant prices.

TIN—Continues in lively request, and is in good demand at rising prices. Straits, 46c.@47c.; Banca, 56c. ℘ ℔.; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $13 50@$14; I. C. Coke do., $10 25@$10 75 ℘ box.

TOBACCO—The frequent fluctuations in Exchanges keep buyers out of the market; prices, however, are very firm. Sales since our last, 291 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.@22c., and 348 cases Seed Leaf, at 13c.@45c. ℘ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Continues in request at previous prices. Ochotsk, $1 45@$1 50; South Sea, $1 35@$1 40; N. W. Coast, $1 45@$1 50; Arctic, $1 50@$1 55 ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 500 bbls., in lots, at 57½c.@60c., chiefly at 58c.@59c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day at firmer rates. For Liverpool, 2,400 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; 125,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel; 400 pkgs. Provisions at 25s. by sailing vessel, and 40s. by steamer ℘ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Oil Cake at 20s., and 50 tons Heavy Goods at 20s.@25s. ℘ ton. For Bristol, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 13,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ℘ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of London	Oct. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New-York	Southampton.
St. Andrew	Oct. 17	Quebec	Liverpool.
Columbia	Oct. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Oct. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Oct. 24	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Oct. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Oct. 29	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Oct. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Nov. 1	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Nov. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New York	Southampton.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Sept. 24	Liverpool	Quebec.
Virginia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Oct. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	Oct. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Oct. 6	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Oct. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Oct. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Oct. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	Oct. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Oct. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Oct. 20	Southampton	New-York
Edinburgh	Oct. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star	Oct. 17	New-York	New Orleans.
Yazoo	Oct. 20	New-York	New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Columbia	Oct. 24	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia, via* Southampton, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of New-York* close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans by the *Evening Star* close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

POLITICAL.

UNION STATE NOMAINTIONS.

For Secretary of State,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
For Comptroller,
LUCIUS ROBINSON.
For Attorney-General,
JOHN COCHRANE.
For State Treasurer,
GEORGE W. SCHUYLER.
For State Engineer,
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
For Canal Commissioner,
BENJAMIN F. BRUCE.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
JAMES K. BATES.
For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
HENRY R. SELDEN.
UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
No. 73 Trinity Buildings.

UNION MEETINGS.

The Union State Committee has made the following appointments of meetings:

SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

Utica—{ Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts. / C. B. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky.
Rochester—{ Gen. BUSTEED. / Hon. GEO. W. SMITH.
Oxford—Ex-Gov. NOBLE.
Suspension Bridge—Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DE PEW.
Rome—{ Gen. B. F. BRUCE. / Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Constantia—Hon. ORNON ARCHER.
Hornellsville—{ Hon. THOMAS JONES, JR. / WM. W. NORTHROP.
Port Jervis—Hon. S. H. HAMMOND.
Palmyra—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
Keeseville—Hon. LORENZO SHERWOOD.
Schenectady—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee.
Port Richmond { WM. H. BURLEIGH. / ETHAN ALLEN.
West Troy—Hon. L. P. TYLER, of Connecticut.

MONDAY, Oct. 19.

Homer—Ex-Gov. B. G. NOBLE.
Fayetteville—Gen. B. F. BRUCE.
Adams—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Jordan—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Medina—Hon. C. M. DEPEW.
Ogdensburgh—Dr. WM. C. DOANE, of Washington.
Middletown—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Salem—Hon. L. SHERWOOD, of Texas.
Geneva—Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED.
Lockport—JOS. CENTRE.
Fairfield—Rev. B. I. IVES.
Three-mile Bay—Prof. HEGEMAN.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

Buffalo—{ Hon. C. M. DE PEW. / Hon. JAS. A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Clyde—Gen. B. F. BRUCE.
Watertown—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Baldwinsville—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Cazenovia—{ R. F. ANDREWS. / GEO. L. MAYNARD.
Amsterdam—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee.
Ithaca—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Cooperstown—{ Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine. / Hon. E. K. FOSTER, of Connecticut.
Newark—PATRICK CORBETT.
Waterford—Hon. L. SHERWOOD, of Texas.
Auburn—Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED.
Middleport—JOSEPH CENTRE.
Newport—Rev. B. I. IVES.
Adams Centre—Prof. HEGEMAN.
Glens Falls—Hon. W. K. PECK, Jr., of Connecticut.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.

Jamestown—{ Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan. / Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Canandaigua—Gen. B. F. BRUCE.
Carthage—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Fulton—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
St. Johnsville—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee.
Schoharie, C. H.—Ex-Gov. B. G. NOBLE.
Morrisville—{ R. F. ANDREWS. / GEO. L. MAYNARD.
Syracuse—{ Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND. / Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED.
Richfield—{ Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine. / Hon. E. K. FOSTER, of Connecticut.
Ontario—PATRICK CORBETT.
Coxsackie—Hon. L. SHERWOOD, of Texas.
West Schuyler—Rev. B. I. IVES.
Champion—Prof. HEGEMAN.
Warrensburgh—Hon. W. K. PECK, of Connecticut.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

Randolph—{ Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan. / Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Dunkirk—Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana.
Leroy—Gen. B. F. BRUCE.
Copenhagen—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Waterloo—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Cobleskill—Ex-Gov. B. G. NOBLE.
Hamilton—{ R. F. ANDREWS. / GEO. L. MAYNARD.
Little Falls—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee, evening.
Herkimer—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee, afternoon.
Rochester—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Oneonta—{ Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine. / Hon. E. K. FOSTER, of Connecticut.
Palmyra—PATRICK CORBETT.
Hudson—Hon. L. SHERWOOD, of Texas.
Philadelphia—Prof. HEGEMAN.
Chester—Hon. W. K. PECK, of Connecticut.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

Olean—{ Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan. / Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Ovid—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Schenectady—Gen. B. F. BRUCE.
Denmark—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Ilion—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee.
Jamaica—Hon. GREENE CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.
Eaton—{ R. F. ANDREWS. / GEO. L. MAYNARD.
Johnstown—Ex-Gov. NOBLE.
Erie County—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Savannah—PATRICK CORBETT.
Kingston—Hon. L. SHERWOOD, of Texas.
Theresa—Prof. HEGEMAN.
Schroon—Hon. W. K. PECK, of Connecticut.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

Corning—{ Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan. / Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Albion—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Seneca Falls—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Rome—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee.
Flushing—Hon. GREENE CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.
Broadalbin—Ex-Gov. NOBLE.
Lowville—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Little Falls—PATRICK CORBETT.
Peekskill—Gen. B. F. BRUCE.
Port Henry—Hon. W. K. PECK, of Connecticut.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, will meet at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN T. SHAW, }

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN DISpose of their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., &c., and receive a higher price than ever before, as I want the abovementioned articles for California and Western markets. Call on, or address a note by post, H. H., No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies punctually attended by Mrs. H.

IRON PIPES.—A LOT OF NEW CAST-IRON pipes, of the dimensions of 4, 6, 8, 16, 20 and 24 inches; 12 feet in length; warranted perfect; for sale on favorable terms. Apply to OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER, corner of Broadway and 42d-st.

OAK, CHESTNUT AND HICKORY TIMBER FOR SALE.—A large growth of timber standing upon 90 acres, situated about 100 rods from the Long Island Railroad; unusual facilities for getting it to market. Apply to JAMES H. WEEKS, Yaphank, L. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—21 STANDS OF STEINthorp's patent candle moulds—96 moulds to each stand, 2 hydraulic presses—10-inch ram. Also, one of Stephens' patent self-acting oil strainer. For particulars inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

REMOVAL.—ABNER L. ELY HAS REMOVED his office from No. 31 Pine-st. to No. 22 Pine-st., front office, first story.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
NO. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE
HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¼ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. Geoege Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, JR.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., }
May 10, 1863. }

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,
GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1862

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863. }

Dr. H. ANDERS & Co.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully,
ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians—Giant Boy, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Gamea; or, The Jewish Mother.

WINTER GARDEN—Ruy Blas.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bedouin Arabs.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—John of Paris—Ladies Beware.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

OLYMPIC—To Oblige Benson—Brother and Sister.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An exciting rumor that a corps of the rebel army, (supposed to be A. P. Hill's,) had moved from our front in the direction of Leesburgh, was circulated in Washington Thursday night. An advance in that direction might mean another invasion of Pennsylvania, and a heavy force was immediately dispatched to check the enemy's design. There was more or less skirmishing all Thursday along our whole line, apparently for position, and Gen. Meade is said to have gained the advantage. A body of the enemy also on Thursday night were seen moving southward in the direction of Blackburn's Ford, and our batteries opened upon them. They replied for half an hour and disappeared. It was also reported on Thursday that one rebel corps were advancing upon Fairfax by the Chantilly road, and our heavy batteries were sent in that direction. They returned with information that all was quiet. There were no movements of any kind reported yesterday. Our army is said now to be well in hand, in line of battle, prepared for any attack, and with its baggage and transportation trains secure.

Advices from the Army of the Cumberland to Saturday last represent that since the experimental attack by Bragg on the 7th inst., there had been few demonstrations by either side. On the 8th and 9th a well-directed fire from our batteries succeeded in causing the withdrawal of Bragg's headquarters from Missionary Ridge to a more secure position, and drove the entire rebel signal corps from Lookout Mountain. Deserters from Bragg positively affirm that a conflict occurred on the 6th between a brigade of Georgia militia and some regular troops, because of the refusal of the former to cross the State line. Rebel papers of the 6th and 7th contain the farewell address of Right Rev. Gen. Leonidas Polk to his command. He assigns as the reason of his removal an unfortunate misunderstanding between himself and the Commanding-General of the Department.

By our special correspondent at New-Orleans, we have interesting advices as late as the 9th inst. relative to army movements in the Gulf Department. Gen. Banks had left New-Orleans for the headquarters of the army, which had safely arrived at Iberia, in good health and fine spirits. The affair at Morganzia was more important than at first supposed. The enemy were repulsed, but with a Union loss of 15 killed, 35 wounded, and 500 prisoners. There had been heavy skirmishing between the enemy and Weitzel's artillery and cavalry. In the New-Orleans *Times* of the 8th, is an address from Col. C. W. Killburn, Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans, calling upon the citizens to volunteer for the defence of the city, and declaring that the conscription act is to be *positively enforced*. Gen. Shepley has announced a rigorous collection of the taxes, and forfeiture of the property of delinquents. The army telegraph is being successfully extended in the rear of our advancing forces. Quite a fleet of French, English, and Spanish war vessels enlivened the harbor of New-Orleans.

The United States steamer *Union*, supply vessel of the South Atlantic and East Gulf Blockading Squadrons, arrived at this port yesterday morning. On the 11th inst., after a chase of five hours, she captured the Anglo-rebel steamer *Spaulding*, from Nassau Oct. 9, with a full cargo, bound to Wilmington, N. C. This vessel, under the name of the *St. John's*, was made a prize in April last by the gunboat *Stettin*, and condemned at Boston, where she was sold to parties at St. John's, N. B. She has since successfully run the blockade at Charleston. The Captain of the *Union* put a prize crew on board and dispatched her to Philadelphia.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the Railroad Committee reported in favor of concurring to repeal the Broadway Railroad grant to the Harlem Company. The report was laid over. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Col. A. H. V. Ellis, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth regiment N. Y. V., who fell at Gettysburgh, were adopted. A resolution to increase the fire bell-ringers' salaries to $1,000 per annum was tabled. The Mayor's veto on the resolutions directing the Corporation Counsel to have the injunction on the $3,000,000 Exemption ordinance dissolved, was overruled by 12 to 1. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Provost-Marshal Nugent has issued orders for a reenrollment in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts, in accordance with instructions from Washington. It is not decided whether there will be another draft in those districts or not, but the Government desires to settle the point urged with such persistency by Gov. Seymour as to the accuracy of the previous enrollment.

Admiral Farragut visited public school No. 11, yesterday, where he was most cordially received by the pupils, and entertained by appropriate exercises.

Gold fell 3½ ℔ cent. yesterday, closing at 4 o'clock 152½ ℔ cent. Exchange unsettled. Money in easy supply. Stocks generally steady. There was another heavy fall in the Harlem speculation. The receipts at the Treasury for the Popular Loan amounted to $1,014,000.

The rain-storm yesterday tended to check business. Flour and Wheat were heavy and cheaper. Corn was more active at advanced prices. Pork, Teas, Oils, Tallow, Spices and Rio Coffee were more freely dealt in and were firmer. Cotton, Hops, Seeds, Molasses, Sugars and Whisky were in moderate request at uniform rates. Metals were actively sought after at rising prices. Other branches of trade presented no remarkably new features.

The Quaker City.—Philadelphia has said a good many very hard things about New-York during the past year—referring particularly to its Copperheadism, its riots, its growth, wealth and grandeur, its frivolity, its tendency to absorb the commerce, trade and talent of the Continent, and so forth. We have had to acknowledge the justice of a good deal of the censure of our censor, though we could not approve the acrimonious and jealous spirit in which it was dealt. In return for it all we have taken occasion, now and then, to commend the innumerable virtues of Philadelphia. We are glad to be able now to say another good word for it, and we are sorry that we cannot indulge the hope that the Metropolis is likely soon to deserve eulogium upon the same ground. Philadelphia on Tuesday sustained her character and honor by giving a handsome majority for the Union Republican candidates. She could not have spoken a better word for herself; she could not have set a nobler example to us; she could not have done greater service to the Union and all its interests. Grander than all else is intelligent patriotism, and in this Philadelphia stands the first of cities. We own up to it, not in a spirit of jealousy, but of unqualified admiration. She is constant in it, too, not wavering or spasmodic. Last year, says the *North American*,

> "When the great Free States of the North faltered and gave way before the outcry against the Administration, and the gloom caused by the failure of our armies in the field, Philadelphia alone stood forth the champion of the National Administration, proudly hurling defiance at the Copperheads, and increasing her Union majority nobly under the most extraordinary difficulties. Again, when the misrepresentations and mobs of the Copperheads caused a temporary storm against the conscription, Philadelphia stood forth at the very moment of greatest peril, maintaining with courageous determination her patriotic stand, and setting an example to the rest of the country. Once again she now takes the stand, and delivers her voice in tones so loud, clear, emphatic and resonant, as to let all the world know that this is the true heart of nationality in the Republic."

We feel proud that Philadelphia thus shows her mettle, and we are glad to print her own praises of it. May she grow and flourish till she is as big as New-York.

The Charge of "Usurping Power"—The Verdict of the People.

The Copperheads have made "Tyranny" and the "Rights of the People" their special watchwords. They have set themselves up as the particular expounders and champions of constitutional law. They have proved by the book that Abraham Lincoln is fast riveting their chains, and that American freemen must rouse and rally or be slaves forever. In positiveness of assertion, or in passionateness of appeal, no revolutionary language ever exceeded theirs. The usurpations and oppressions of George the Third were never set forth in more unqualified or more direful terms. The newspapers argued, and the orators shrieked. From Maine to California, all that could be done was done to rack the popular mind and heart into a frenzy. The Constitution was being torn to rags, Personal Rights were under the sword, Liberty was dangling over a precipice, and Lincoln, the despot, was preparing to reign.

Well, what has been the result of it? How has all this wonderful discernment and devotion been repaid? Has there been any "rallying?" It would seem from the late elections that there has. There evidently has been a stir. Something has dropped. But, as well as we can make out, it is a pile of Copperheads, and not Abraham Lincoln at all. This person seems to be on his feet, and the people about him. But all around them, there is a mighty squirming in the dust.

We suspect that by this time the Copperheads are beginning to realize that they have overplayed their game. It never was reasonable to presume that the people could be scared into an abandonment of their government, through any fear of being enslaved by it. The assumption presupposes a degree of popular ignorance and weakness ridiculously wide of the real truth. Even were it to be granted that Mr. Lincoln has a despotic disposition, and that he has usurped, and will continue to usurp, a great deal of power, yet that would be no reason for giving the rebellion a free sweep; and it would certainly have such sweep, if the people refused to support their Government. Every sensible man knows that it would be far better to take the risks of arbitrary assumption of power, than incur the certainty of breaking up the Republic by disabling the Executive in the very act of overthrowing treason. The Republic once ruptured is ruptured forever, while a usurpation, at worst, could only be transient. It would, in due time, be remedied by the constitutional remedy of impeachment; or be terminated by the expiration of the constitutional term of office. There is a yet better guarantee against any permanent usurpation—we mean the free spirit of the people. It is a monstrous insult to American freemen to pretend that they would submit to the thrall of any usurper, or that they are indebted to any constitutional forms for their freedom. American liberty created the Constitution, and was not created by it. It does not serve the Constitution, but is served by it. If the spirit of American liberty should die to-morrow, the Constitution, though it remained behind ever so intact, would not be worth the paper it is printed on. And so long as that spirit survives, however much the Constitution may suffer, permanent usurpation is impossible. No arbitrary power, however environed with bayonets, could long stand against it. It would inevitably regain its own rightful sovereignty. To pretend that our people are capable of being enslaved, is to hold out that they are *fit* to be enslaved; for no people are worthy of their liberties who cannot maintain them.

But all this talk of the Copperheads about President Lincoln's trampling upon the rights of the people is without a particle of truth. The whole land might be searched through, and not another man could be found with less of the tyrant's disposition than he—not another man who is more thoroughly identified with the people in birth, in association, in habit, in feeling, in entire character. A great many extraordinary things, we know, may be, rationally enough, thought of human nature; but there is something so supremely absurd in the idea that Abraham Lincoln means to usurp the popular liberties, that no man can entertain it without making a fool of himself. No sane man seriously believes it.

If the President has exercised strong powers, it is because they have been conferred, under the Constitution, by the exigencies of the public situation, and because, in his honest judgment, their exercise was necessary to the salvation of the country. They are war powers, such as are incident to the prosecution of war, and such as the Constitution itself, in authorizing war and making the President Commander-in-Chief, involves and sanctions. The President, of course, is responsible to the people for their just exercise, as he is for the exercise of any other class of powers. He has always been ready to meet that responsibility. His acts have been subjected to thorough discussion among the representatives of the people in Congress, and before the people themselves in their primary assemblies. So far as any sanction upon the part of Congress was called for, it has been given in bills of indemnity and other concurring enactments, by overwhelming majorities. And now the people are finishing the work by pronouncing at the polls a most emphatic approval of his action—an approval the like of which, in fact, has not been seen for a generation. Our political annals, since the days of Jackson, show no such popular indorsement of Presidential conduct, in its third year. There has generally been a disapproval at that stage; never so decided a commendation. President Lincoln, arduous as have been his responsibilities, and bold as have been his acts, has yet, in a very peculiar measure, retained the popular favor which first gave him his election.

We have, probably, heard about the last of the "despotism" of President Lincoln. Even the Copperheads will hardly have the hardihood to pretend either that the people are so degraded that they love oppression, or that they are so ignorant that they don't know what it is when they feel it. The plain truth is, that there has been no oppression whatever—not even any vigorous exercise of vested power of which a loyal man has any disposition to complain. All the clamor about the matter has come from a disloyal spirit. The *repression* of the rebels is the real trouble with the Copperheads—and nothing else.

Free Black Labor in the South—The Negro in his Transition State.

We have now within our army lines, or within control of our military posts, a *million* of the slaves of the so-called Confederate States. We do not refer to the negroes of Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, but mainly to those of the four great Slave States bordering on the Lower Mississippi—Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee. The events and incidents of the war have broken up the long-established social and industrial systems of these States; and we find this vast mass of negro humanity unloosed, unfixed, helpless unless helped, and demanding supervision, guidance, attention and care in its transition from a state of absolute Slavery to the improved condition that we hope fortune has in store for it. We cannot help taking cognizance of its existence, for it is forced upon us; we cannot avoid directing it unless we would have it ruin the country. As yet but too little attention has been paid to the subject, either practically or speculatively; and the authorities, seeing and feeling the gigantic embarrassments and difficulties of the subject—knowing that it is a problem so stupendous and profound, so far-reaching in its bearings, and demanding so imperatively an intelligent solution, have rather held back their hands and permitted matters to *drift*, in hope that time and clearer skies would somehow or other come to our relief. This, if not the best thing that could be done, is, we believe, really the *only* thing that could wisely be done, under the circumstances. But the consequence is that masses of negroes and great tracts of country are now "at loose ends," and it is only at one or two points that the subject has been grappled with at all. The principal of these are Louisiana (some of its parishes) and the South Carlina sea-islands. As a matter of the deepest interest, we present to the readers of the Times this morning some of the observations on the new free-labor system made by intelligent persons in each of these localities. After studying them, we think our readers will agree with us that the experiment is an essential success, though it would appear that in Louisiana at least it is not carried on in all respects as might be desired.

The people of the whole country are looking with deep interest upon these efforts in the South to employ the emancipated blacks on the plantations in the production of cotton, sugar and other Southern staples, under a system of free and compensated labor. Upon the result of the experiments in this line will depend, in a great degree, the solution of the problem of the future status and destiny of the colored population in the Southern States. If they possess the elements of civilization—if they can be brought under the laws of society and government—if their labor can be utilized and their energies directed, under the stimulus of fair compensation, to the cultivation of the lands they inhabit, then will humanity, political economy and commercial wants conspire in keeping them where they are and affording them a field for the development of their own and the nation's capabilities. They are indigenous to the South; they are proficient in its mode of producing two great staples; they have wrought, under the compulsion of servitude, nearly all of the great advancement that has been made in the South.

Up to the present time, the accounts of the employment of free blacks on farms in the South are conflicting. Some cases of decided success are recorded, but, we regret to add, a great deal of the testimony so far seems unfavorable to the blacks. A large number of writers, who have given accounts of the "contrabands," represent them to have singular ideas of freedom, and very peculiar notions as to the duty of the Government toward them. The beginning of their freedom they regard as the dawn of an unending holiday. They have "laid down the shovel and the hoe," having fairly earned exemption from labor, as they suppose, for the rest of their natural lives. The Government of the United States has taken their case in hand, and they do not see why it should not give them their living, as well as their liberty. And from these and similar statements, it is made to appear that so far, the voluntary system is not equaling the hopes of the country in regard to the employment of the labor of enfranchised blacks on Southern plantations. It is asked, Is this owing to the radical defect supposed by some to exist in the moral organization of the blacks? Or is it owing to their present lack, through the indurating effects of generations of servitude, of a perception of that changed position in the scale of humanity which they now hold? Or lastly, is it owing to defects in the system that has been devised for their present employment, under which their rights are not fully acknowledged and their energies not fairly called forth? Or has the whole case been stated by these writers in a manner unjust to the negro, and unfairly as regards the experiment of free black labor?

We think a number of these points are cleared up by the articles we publish, and that the observations though necessarily limited in their scope, furnish ground for belief that the transition of the blacks from slavery to freedom may be effected safely, judiciously, and with mutual benefit to them and the country.

The Case of Captured Surgeons.

We give this morning some official documents of interest, which have lately been published in Richmond, concerning the exchange of the Surgeons who have been captured on the field of battle, and are now held as prisoners both in the North and in the South. The large number of these professional gentlemen who are in durance makes the matter one requiring immediate attention. The whole difficulty lies in the case of Dr. Rucker, who is a prisoner in Richmond, and against whom the rebels allege a deed, committed in Virginia, in violation of law. They are willing to exchange the other Surgeons, but refuse to give him up, insisting that he shall first be tried in Virginia for his alleged offence. This, as a principle, cannot be conceded by us, for by the local laws of every Southern State, every one of our soldiers has incurred the penalty of death, for stirring up insurrection among the slaves, for circulating incendiary documents, (such as the Times,) and for numerous similar things; and we have, of course, steadily refused to give them the privilege of general execution of our prisoners. The correspondence upon the subject between the exchange officers was dropped as long ago as two months, and in the meantime these surgeons (who should not be regarded as prisoners of war at all) are incarcerated, without prospect of release. We hope that negotiations will at once be renewed, and the rebels brought to terms; and, as we hold in our hands three times the number of surgeons held by the enemy, we should think it were possible to do this. Some interesting and valuable notes on the subject have been furnished us by a distinguished general officer of our army, who has lately been released from imprisonment in Richmond, and we cannot better elucidate the case than by appending these notes:

First—At this time there are confined in the Libby Prison, 23 surgeons and assistant surgeons, and 9 chaplains, and it was reported that upwards of 70 surgeons and assistant surgeons were in the hands of our authorities. All of our surgeons were captured whilst attending upon the wounded.

Second—Is it not a bad precedent to arrest surgeons? Will it not have the effect of compelling the less zealous to flee upon the apprehension of danger? I am sorry to say that I have heard some now in Libby say that they would never be captured again under any circumstances.

Third—The rebels will never give up Dr. Rucker. They evidently would deem our consent to his trial as a recognition of the rebel State authority and the jurisdiction of the rebel State Courts.

It has been intimated that our Government might consent to his trial upon receiving an assurance that the proceedings would be submitted to it for examination—and if considered in accordance with the principles of justice, that the verdict of the Court should be approved. Could our Government make such a stipulation without recognizing the present State and judicial officers of Virginia?

Again, our Government never will consent to release Dr. Green until Dr. Rucker is released, our authorities having the idea that Dr. Rucker's trial is a persecution brought upon him by his loyalty to our Government.

Fourth—Gen. Neal Dow, who was captured a few months ago and brought to Libby, was transferred to Mobile some six weeks since, under a requisition from the Governor of Alabama; the charges against him being that he had stolen a piano and a service of plate, whilst exercising military authority in that State. The charge against him was regarded by our officers as a wicked and malicious one, Gen. Dow being particularly obnoxious to the people of the South on account of his teetotalism and abolitionism.

Ex-Mayor Monroe, of New-Orleans, for fifteen months a captive in our hands on account of his disloyalty, visited Libby Prison after his release, and stated to many officers there that he had never been treated with so much courtesy as when in the custody of Gen. Dow, and expressed considerable sympathy for him.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's opera of "La Traviata" was played here last evening for the first time this season, and, considering the very inclement weather, attracted a good audience. The *caste* was in all respects the same as last season, the leading *rôles* being sustained by Mlle. Ortalani, Brignoli, Signor Mazzoleni and Signor Bellini. We have rarely heard the lady to greater advantage; the Summer's repose has evidently benefited her. Signor Mazzoleni sang and acted with much spirit, but Signor Bellini was, as usual, out of voice. The orchestra and chorus were excellent.

To-day there will be a grand *Matinée*, at which Miss Kellogg will repeat her exceedingly fine performance of *Gilda*. On Monday Verdi's opera of "Macbeth" will be produced for the first time at the Academy of Music.

Irving Hall.—Mlle. Stella Bonheur gives a grand concert at this establishment to-night, assisted by first-rate talent.

Personal.

Major-General Dix, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Dix and Capt. Barstow, is on a tour of inspection and review along the New-England seaboard, and it is expected will be in Boston to-day, when a review of the troops will be held, and the forts visited.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 16.

The steamer *Henry Burden*, from New-Bedford, with Gen. Dix and Staff on board, arrived to-day. The General comes to inspect the harbor defences.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 16.

THE EASTERN SHORE COUNTIES OF VIRGINIA.

Strenuous efforts are being made to induce the President to exempt the Eastern shore counties of Virginia from the operations of the Emancipation Proclamation. Gov. Pierpoint, in his Message to the Legislature next December, will suggest that Congress be memorialized on the subject. Efforts to induce the President to revoke or modify the Proclamation will fail, of course.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

The President's reply to the Missouri delegation has been forwarded to St. Louis. It is understood that the President will decline to interfere in the matter, at least so far as Schofield's removal is concerned, though he assures the Committee the evils complained of shall be remedied, &c.

COMMANDER OF CONVALESCENTS.

Col. Dickinson, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Hooker's Staff, has been assigned to the command of the convalescent camp, *vice* Col. Greene, relieved.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 16.

THE TWO-MILLION LOAN.

The notes for the two-years' fifty million loan of Sept. 8, 1863, will be completed by the Treasury Department as soon as the banks which advanced the money decide as to their denominations, details, &c. The designs of the notes are selected, and the printing can be executed expeditiously.

GEN. SPINOLA.

Gen. Spinola, though still suffering from his wound, reported for duty on Wednesday, desiring to rejoin the Third corps, but the military authorities here declined to send him to the front, believing that he is not yet physically capable of active service. He will, however, be ordered to New-York, with authority to recruit an infantry corps.

THE EXPERIMENTAL BLACK COLONY.

It will be recollected that in April last the President made a contract with certain responsible parties for the deportation of five hundred persons of color to an island, on the southwest coast of Hayti, and for their colonization on satisfactory conditions. But recently information has reached here that these colonists were badly provided for, and many of them died from disease, while others fled to more desirable localities. The Government, it is known, was cautious and studious in making such arrangements as would conduce to their benefit. In pursuance of the policy which entered into the contract, an agent will immediately be dispatched to inquire into all the facts, and report upon the present condition of affairs, in order that the President may direct such remedial action as shall be necessary.

THE COLORED TROOPS OF MARYLAND.

The Provost-Marshal-General authorized the statement that the colored troops raised in Maryland, prior to the draft in that State, will be duly credited on the present draft.

GUERRILLAS AND JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

One of the most efficient detectives in the service says he is pretty well satisfied there are not less than two or three hundred guerrillas this side of the Rappahannock and south of Gen. Meade's army. They are daily and nightly arresting Union men and committing depredations on their property. Hon. John M. Botts was arrested by the rebels at his house on Monday last, during a cavalry fight near Brandy Station, and has since been taken to Richmond, where he will doubtless be imprisoned and held for the return of Shackleford, Bradford, Freeman and other Secessionists of Culpepper County, now in the Old Capitol. Mr. Botts was a paroled prisoner to the Confederates.

THE BROKERS IN CONFEDERATE FUNDS DISMISSED.

Two young men, who were arrested on Sunday last for dealing in counterfeit Confederate scrip, were released to-day, it having been ascertained that they sold the scrip within the Confederate lines, and not within our own, and that was not considered a crime to warrant their longer incarceration.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FIELD.

Assistant Secretary Field, of the Treasury, Washington, has sufficiently recovered from his late severe sickness to resume his official duties.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Cairo, Friday, Oct. 16.

Gen. Grant and Staff arrived this morning. All is quiet at Little Rock.

The expedition, under Maj. Leed, of the Sixth Missouri, broke up the camp of the notorious guerrilla, Cotter, in Jefferson County, killed him, and took all his men prisoners.

Provost-Marshal-Gen. Chandler has issued an order, requiring all negroes not in possession of a certificate that they were in an employment adequate for the support of their families, to be placed in the contraband camp and provided for.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says: A company of rebels have been again conscripting near Union Depot, who, at the last announcements, had gone toward Brownsville. Another company were near Macon, Fayette County, 10 miles from Union Depot. On Saturday another party went into Jannessville. Among the conscripted is H. R. Mosby, candidate for Congress.

The rebel leaders were to meet Friday night, at Poplar Corners, Madison County, for the purpose of making a descent on Fort Pillow. It is estimated that they could muster upward of 3,000 men and one battery. Preparations are being made for their reception.

Memphis, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Col. Hatch engaged Chalmers two miles south of Bilboa, and after a three hours' sharp skirmish, drove them South. He followed all day Tuesday, skirmishing every hour. At last accounts he was still engaging them at the Tallahatchie River.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Union Majority in the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 16.

The vote of this city (official) gives Curtin a majority of seven thousand and eighty-one, and Agnew six thousand three hundred and ninety-eight. Curtin leads Agnew in nearly every county, notwithstanding the acknowledged popularity of the latter.

Only a few official returns are yet received, but enough is known to make the Union majority exceed fifteen thousand.

The Legislature will have a Union majority in both branches.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, Oct. 16.

Arrived, Russian war-steamer *Gardamock*, from Amoor River.

Sailed, steamer *Oregon* for the northwestern ports of Mexico, taking a cargo of mining machinery and merchandise for miners' consumption.

There is an active trade with the interior. Refined Sugar 16c. Isthmus Butter 28c.@30c. East Boston Syrup 45c. The leading mining stocks have declined under some stringency in the money market. Ophir $16@$18 per foot. Gould and Curry $44@$46.

Harpending, Rubery and Greathouse, the three parties convicted of treason, in attempting to sail from this port in the pirate *Chapman*, are sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000, the imprisonment to be in San Francisco till Congress provides some other place.

An Attempt to Raise Recruits by Volunteering.

Albany, Friday, Oct. 16.

An effort will be made to raise recruits for the army by volunteering. The Assistant Provost-Marshals-General of New-York are engaged with Gov. Seymour in devising a system for that purpose.

The Vote of Ohio Soldiers at Memphis.

Cairo, Friday, Oct. 16.

The following is the vote of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio regiments, stationed at Memphis: Vallandigham, 91; Brough, 1,599.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Skirmishing Along the Lines on Thursday.

One Corps of the Enemy Advancing Toward Leesburgh.

A Force Dispatched to Check the Movement.

OUR ARMY READY FOR AN ATTACK.

Safety of the Baggage and Transportation Trains.

NO FIGHTING YESTERDAY

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 16.

There was little or no fighting yesterday in the front. It is rumor here this morning that Lee has sent a portion of his army up the Shenandoah Valley, for what purpose remains to be seen. Certain it is his army crossed the Rappahannock on Wednesday, A. P. Hill's corps in the advance. It is still doubted that Longstreet's corps has returned from the Southwest. It is thought, however, that Lee has been reinforced by troops withdrawn from the vicinity of Richmond and from North Carolina.

Gen. Meade is in position at Centreville, ready to meet any attack by Lee. Gen. Meade's headquarters last night were at Centreville. All our trains safe. It is ascertained Lee has only five days provisions with him.

The cannonading yesterday was occasioned by an attempt of the rebels to cross Bull Run at Union Mills, and at Mitchell's and Blackburn's Fords. They kept up a continuous cannonade to cover their crossing.

Their fire, however, had little effect on our troops. The rebels made repeated attempts to cross, massing their infantry in solid columns. Our infantry and artillery, however, repulsed them each time. Firing ceased at sundown—the rebels retiring. At dark a portion of Buford's cavalry had a brisk fight with Stuart's cavalry near Brentsville. We succeeded in routing the rebels.

Everything is quiet at the front to-day.

Col. Hardenburgh, Twentieth New-York, reached here in charge of 500 rebel prisoners, mostly North Carolinians. Two hundred more are expected tonight. Sutlers of the Army of the Potomac have been ordered back to Alexandria, with instructions not to return until further orders.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 16.

Last night, at about 8 o'clock, according to the reports of passengers from the army, information came to Meade's headquarters that a corps of the rebel army, supposed to be A. P. Hill's corps, had moved from our front in the direction of Leesburgh.

The *Star* says a heavy reconnoissance was immediately started in the direction of Aldie—the reconnoitering party moving light without knapsacks; and the enemy will make little by their motion should they be undertaking any surprise game in that direction. There was more or less skirmishing between the pickets on either side, and several casualties are reported.

Yesterday there was skirmishing all along the lines of our army, and some firing also on the old Bull Run battlefield, but there was no general engagement.

Our army last night was in line of battle. The whole baggage and transportation train was sent to the rear, and the sutlers were ordered to Alexandria.

The skirmishing yesterday was principally for position, and the report is, that in every instance Gen Meade has succeeded in getting the advantage.

The hundred and ninety-two prisoners of war, captured on Wednesday last, near Bristow Station, reached this city last night, and were committed to the Old Capitol.

From information received from the Army of the Potomac to-night, it appears that a body of the enemy were seen passing southward, opposite Blackburn's Ford, last night, and our batteries shelled them. They replied for half an hour and then disappeared. They made no other demonstration yesterday.

It was rumored that one corps of the enemy was approaching Fairfax yesterday by the Chantilly road, and our heavy batteries were sent out in that direction. They have returned, and report all quiet.

Our army is in a perfectly safe position, and prepared to repel any attack.

CASUALTIES.

Among the casualties in the fight on Monday last were:

First New-Jersey, James Hughes, Mark Hendenhat, Sergeant Frank Martin, Marshall Sumners, killed; Randall Morrill, wounded; Sergeant Borders, severely wounded; Sergeant C. Rogers, severely wounded; J. Stewart, missing; William Glouson, missing; Michael Hooper, missing; John Carnes, missing; John Leonard, missing.

The casualties in the Second corps at the fight at Bristow Station, will not exceed two hundred killed and wounded.

Trial of Alleged Rioters in Boston.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 16.

In the Supreme Judicial Court to-day James Campbell, Michael McNamara, John McGrath, Robert McCarran and Michael Gibbons, five of the parties alleged to have been engaged in the conscript riot on the night of the 14th of July last, were arraigned on an indictment charging them jointly with the willful murder of William Currier, who was killed at that time. They were committed for trial, which will probably take place in December. Three other persons were also committed for murder and committed for trial.

Political.

Hudson, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 16.

John B. Dutcher, of Dutchess County, was today unanimously nominated by the Union Convention for Senator from the Twelfth Senatorial District.

The Sale of Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 16.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,346,000 Five-twenties to-day.

Thanksgiving in Maine.

Portland, Friday, Oct. 16.

Gov. Coburn has appointed Thursday, Nov. 26th, as a day of Thanksgiving in this State.

Lectures to Young Men.—The attention of the young men of Brooklyn is invited to a course of lectures on the Parable of the "Prodigal Son," which will be commenced to-morrow evening, by Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, in the Park Tabernacle.

Brooklyn City Court—Monday, Oct. 19—Nos. 26, 16, 19, 29, 30, 64, 58, 39, 38.

[Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. E. Von Eisenberg, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and inserted as an advertisement.]

SURGICAL AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISEASES OF THE EAR, WITH THE NEW MODE OF TREATING DEAFNESS TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX,

Containing a Treatise on Catarrh and the New System of Treating it.

BY J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., of No. 816 Broadway.

[Continued from the Times of Saturday, Oct. 3.]

[To be Continued.]

The nature of each particular disease of this delicate membrane, which I have thus generally described, must entirely regulate the treatment, so that it would be utterly impossible to lay down general rules, as in all instances we have to examine whether there may not be some constitutional states which are productive of various alterations in the economy, rendering the cases much more difficult of treatment than they otherwise would be. The more striking affections of the Ear seem to depend upon the greater constitutional vigor of the individual than Nature is capable of sustaining, or of such alterations in the structure of the interior of the organ of Hearing, as leads to a change in their constituent parts, or to its becoming productive of sympathy in the surrounding portions. For all these varied obstacles the aurist must be prepared, and he must bear in mind that almost every case requires a different mode of treatment, and that it is quite out of the question to attempt to lay down general laws.

It has been justly said: "That a man without hearing is fit for nothing, not even to go to church." He who has once been deaf and has recovered his hearing, will best appreciate such an observation, and most particularly if he should belong to the class of individuals dependent entirely for their daily subsistence upon the hearing with which Nature has endowed them for their varied pursuits.

The object of my consideration is to point out the means by which the diseases of the Ear—whether they are of a trifling or of an aggravated character—may be avoided; for it would not be productive of benefit to the reader or to the surgeon simply to state what is to be done when the maladies are present, but to show what precautions may be taken to prevent their approach. The old adage—"Prevention is better than cure"—is as judicious as it is necessary; and if we cannot, from our habits of life, pay much attention to a fullness in the ear, or a little discharge or difficulty in hearing, we may nevertheless remember how much of good is to be derived from care and immediate attention, and how bitter is the suffering when the Hearing is entirely lost. Indeed, upon due observance and proper management of the organ of which we now treat depends, in a greater or less degree, the general health of the human body, and the integrity of all its different functions. By early attention it is easy to arrest those diseases of a chronic character whose progress toward a fatal termination is certain and inevitable, and from which there is but a slender chance of escape from being completely deaf. It is a theme which has occupied the pen of numerous writers, and given origin to a multitude of books. Indeed, the subject of treating Deafness seems to be almost inexhaustible. Theory is heaped on theory, doctrine upon doctrine; but we are too often apt to forget that experience and practice are far surer laws by which to be guided, than all the theory and all the doctrine that was ever preached.

It is a very curious circumstance that deafness is much more frequent in males than in females, which is in violation of the ordinary law, that, as the power of formation is weaker in the female fœtus than in the male, so are the deficiencies more frequent. Mr. May, the director of the Deaf and Dumb School in Vienna, stated that the proportion of deaf boys to girls was as four to one. Congenital deafness does not appear to be hereditary, as most of the parents of deaf children have no defect of their organs, and it is a rare circumstance to meet a case of a deaf child who was the fruit of parents either one or both of whom were similarly afflicted. On the other hand, several children of one family will be thus affected without any known cause, while the others will remain perfectly healthy. Kramer relates a singular instance of a man and his wife, of the name of Hartwess, both of them healthy, and having no hereditary predisposition to any disease of the Ear in their family on either side, who have five daughters and six sons. The latter were all born deaf and dumb, while the daughters, without exception, heard perfectly well. This confirms what I before stated, that the more striking affections of the Ear seem to depend upon the greater constitutional vigor of the individual.

In its pathology the Ear does not differ from other structures. From this general conclusion, perhaps, may be excepted inspissation of wax in the *meatus*, the exact analogue of that secretion not being elsewhere found. Inflammation, therefore, is the affection to which, for the most part, this organ is obnoxious; and as this disease is modified in its progress, in its symptoms, and in its effects, by the structures which it attacks—by the local predisposition of the organ affected—by the general constitution of the individual—by the causes which may excite it—by the external circumstances or conditions which accompany it—so have the affections of the Ear been arranged under various heads, nearly all of which may be reduced to inflammation and its consequences. As in all other organs of which the seat of the function is in an expanded nerve, the Ear is likewise subject to an *anæsthetic* affection dependent on some hidden morbid condition, and occasionally on inflammation, either of the acoustic nerve, or of those parts of the brain in connection with the organ. The brain, in consequence of its vicinity to the Ear, often participates in the diseases and accidents of that organ; and the reverse is frequently observed of disease extending from the ear to the brain or skull. Lastly, the accidental introduction of foreign bodies into the *meatus*, the rupture by a blow, or othewise, of the *membrana tympani*, has been esteemed peculiar to the Ear, but perhaps hardly with justice, as nearly similar accidents are met with in the nasal and visual organs.

Until within a few years the facts connected with the Ear were so scattered, and the conclusions deduced so vague, the diseases were so little understood and so mal-arranged, that the term ear-ache was applied to every disease of which the symptoms were very evident, though the case remained in obscurity. Cases have presented themselves to me in which I have had occasion to find the general practitioner not so accurate in the diagnosis as he should be, from the carelessness with which he has been accustomed to treat the Diseases of the Ear. The consequence of this has been that they have mistaken diseases which demanded the simplest treatment for others which must be more actively met, or the system will succumb. It is true, since Sir Benjamin Brodie has in his masterly treatise explained some of the phenomena attendant upon Diseases of the Ear, that more just estimates have been formed of the nature of those affections to which the Ear is subject, and the real cause of the diseases more precisely ascertained. All that is demanded is a thorough knowledge of what can be done. I have no secret; I have no nostrum; experience is what I rely upon.

The symptoms of the severe affections which threaten and indeed are likely to result in complete deafness, are sometimes ushered in by a momentary pain in the ear, which is often neglected and regarded as being what is commonly called *earache*, and which may continue for a few hours, or may persist with occasional exacerbations for two or three days, when it more or less suddenly extends to the whole side of the head. In other cases the symptoms commence with hemicrania, or insupportable headache. The febrile excitement is most severe; the eyes are injected, watery, and intolerant of light; the countenance is flushed and anxious; the skin hot and dry; the pulse frequent and hard; the secretions suspended; the pain becomes excessive and extends throughout the whole head, but is more severe on the side affected, and the patient particularly refers, as the most painful part, to the bottom of the *Auditory* canal. *Sinnitus Aurium* is a frequent distressing accompaniment. The pain is increased by noises, even the slightest, and by the movement of the jaw and attempts at deglutition. It frequently shoots through the brain, and extends to the *fauces*. The disease is attended by delirium, often very violent at the onset, but, toward the close, becoming low and muttering, and with occasional rigors. In its progress, the inflammation spreads to the mastoid process, which becomes hot and painful on pressure, as well as to the pharynx and tonsils, which are then tumified and reddened. The severity of the symptoms frequently abates in the morning, a reaccession often accompanied by rigors coming on in the evening. The patient is also deaf on the affected side.

So far, the symptoms, though indeed acute, are insufficient to distinguish inflammation of the tympanum from the most severe form of inflammation of any other portion. To perfect the diagnosis, it is necessary to ascertain that the *Auditory* canal is free from disease, and to take into consideration the longer interval of time between the first accession of pain and appearance of discharge. In external inflammation, the *muco purulent* secretion occurs in a few days, or even in a few hours. In the internal disease, a week or more will elapse before any matter is discovered, and then it escapes suddenly either through a rupture of the *membrana tympani*, through the *Eustachian tubes*, or through the ulcerated mastoid cells; whereas the external disease is preceded by a serous moisture, and the nervous apparatus which receives the sonorous undulations from the tympanum and conveys them to the brain—one of the most delicate structures of the human body—is liable to many functional and organic derangements. As some cases of Deafness, dependent upon the derangement of the nervous apparatus connected with the organ of Hearing, appears to be caused by the condition of the brain generally, or that part in intimate relation with the acoustic nerve, it would be very advantageous for the student that nervous diseases of the Ear should be divided into two classes—to the first of which belong those cases where the special nervous apparatus of the organ is alone affected; the second, to those where the brain, conjointly with the Ear, seems to be injured. The first class may be subdivided into diseases arising from

1. Concussion.
2. Application of Cold.
3. Various Poisons: as that of typhus, scarlet or rheumatic fevers; of measles and mumps; of gout; of an accumulation of bile in the blood, and of quinine in large doses.

And the second into diseases arising from

1. Excess of Mental Excitement.
2. Physical Debility.

DISEASES IN WHICH THE EAR ALONE IS AFFECTED.

This division will be examined, with a review of the various kinds of diseases comprehended under the first of the above classifications, all of which are more or less accompanied by more or less congestion.

DEBILITY OF THE NERVOUS APPARATUS OF THE EAR PRODUCED BY CONCUSSION.

Concussion may arise from three different causes: either from a violent blow on the ear, from the effect of very loud sounds suddenly and unexpectedly introduced, or from a shock or jar of the entire system.

Affections of the Nervous Apparatus of the Ear, as resulting from blows on the External Organ, are not very common, because, as a general rule, the *membrana tympani* gives way—that is to say, it ruptures, and, as a natural consequence, the sudden shock is so far modified in its effects on the *ossicles* and the *fenestra ovalis*, that the contents of the labyrinth receive no greater injury than that which cause dullness of Hearing at times, as well as singing noises in the head.

Before describing any treatment to be pursued, I would urgently recommend to all sufferers from partial deafness to write down the conversation or reading of another person. It will decidedly assist the treatment of restoration to Hearing. Such a practice is better than merely listening, because it requires a more than ordinary degree of attention to bring the hand in obedience to the ear. Next to this should be the habit of listening carefully, for a few hours daily, to a person reading aloud. Remarks of this kind are very valuable to the Deaf. It is singular, therefore, that the idea should hitherto only have been noticed by writers on Aural Surgery in the most casual manner, if, indeed, we can say it has been mentioned at all.

As a greater stimulus to encourage persons suffering from deafness to habits of greater attention, we may remark that nothing can be more painful to them than the gradual and final loss, one by one, of all the most familiar and pleasing sounds of nature. As the Hearing becomes gradually more feeble, the pattering of the rain, the rustling of the wind amongst the trees, the songs of birds, and the buzzing of insects, become more indistinct, or are altogether lost.

To a deaf person the air is always heavy and silent, and the earth as monotonously dull as all sounds are to the healthy hearing amid the falling of snow. If the Deafness be accompanied by *tinnitus*, as is often the case, the external silence is mocked by the continuous and tiresome noises produced by disease itself within the organ of Hearing.

[To be Continued.]

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES
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The number for SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1863, contains:

I. A careful view of the Military Situation.
II. Editorial discussions of prominent Military Topics.
III. The Annals of Rosecrans' Army.
IV. A practical article by Major T. B. Brooks, of the Staff of Maj.-Gen. Gillmore, on Mounted Troops and Raid Service.
V. Correspondence from prominent Officers of the Army and Navy on the Monitors; Assimilated Rank in the Navy; Col. Julius W. Adams' pamphlet attack upon Maj.-Gen. Casey; The Texas Campaign; Practical Strategy, &c.
VI. Account of the Third Corps Union, with its Constitution and By-Laws.
VII. An article on Drill Clubs and Militia Organizations.
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A LOYAL COLLEGE.

The Board of Trustees of Columbia College have thus fittingly marked their sense of the act of disloyalty committed by one of their late Professors:

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, held on the 15th day of October, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Richard S. McCulloh, A. M., Professor of Mechanics and Physics in this College, has abandoned his post of duty, and gone to the City of Richmond, and allied himself to those now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Richard S. McCulloh be and he is hereby expelled from the Professorship aforesaid of Mechanics and Physics, and that the said Professorship be and is hereby declared to be vacant.

Resolved, That the name of Richard S. McCulloh be stricken from the list of of the Professors of this College, and a note stating the fact and ground of his expulsion be appended to his name.

Extract from the minutes.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
(Signed) HAMILTON FISH, Chairman.
William Betts, Clerk.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory lecture to the ensuing Winter Course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. Draper, in the College Building, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. Subject—*On the Best Course for a Medical Student to take in his Professional Education.* The Alumni of the College, medical students, the profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

GRAND OPENING OF ENGLISH CARPETING, from the most celebrated manufacturers, English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpeting; also, a large assortment of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades; Oil-cloths, 1 to 8 yards wide; Drugget, 4 yards wide, at greatly reduced prices. Be particular and look for the large Golden Eagle. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—Medical Department of Columbia College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. The opening exercises for the regular Winter Session of the above institution will take place on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the lower lecture room of the College Building. The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend. The introductory address will be delivered by Prof. JOHN C. DALTON.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR the Seventh Assembly District met at Jackson Hall, corner of 13th and Horatio sts. on the evening of the 15th inst. Wm. A. Guest was called to the Chair, and D. A. Hulett elected Secretary. On ballot, Mr. GEORGE WHITE, of the Ninth Ward, was unanimously nominated.

PILES, FISSURE, AND FISTULA.—THE last number (46) of the *Scalpel* contains a comprehensive article on these diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, Edward H. Dixon, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121, as this edition is addressed exclusively to his patients, and cannot be had of booksellers.

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WILLIAM LIDDLE,
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CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a *certainty* of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs. The Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D.D., formerly of San Francisco, has received and accepted a call to become the pastor of this Church. He was received by the Presbytery of New-York on Tuesday last, and will be installed pastor of the Church on Wednesday evening, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. He will preach in the Church SUNDAY, and thereafter at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. His weekly lectures are held in the Lecture Room on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. PORTER, and in the EVENING at 7 P. M., by Rev. Dr. CURRY, the pastor. At 2:30 P. M. the Sunday-School Missionary Society will hold its quarterly meeting in the Church. Addresses by Rev. F. S. DE HASS, HU SING MI, a converted Chinese, who is preparing himself for a missionary labor in his native land, and others. The public are invited.

THE NINETY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of John-street M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 25. The services during the day will be as follows: Love Feast at 8½ o'clock A. M.; preaching at 10½ by Rev. R. L. DASHIEL, of Jersey City; Reunion meeting of former Pastors and members at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD will preside. General prayer meeting at 6 o'clock, conducted by WALSH, Esq. Sermon at 7½, by Rev. A. COOKMAN. The friends of the Old Homestead are cordially invited to be present.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

A COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN on the Parable of the *Prodigal Son* will be commenced on SUNDAY EVENING, 18th inst., by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, in the Park Tabernacle, Brooklyn, on Cumberland-av., north of and near to Myrtle-av. The subjects of these Lectures are: *Sonship—Inheritance—Waste—Want—Shame—Hunger—Thought—Resolve—Humility—Love—Joy—Anger—Self-righteousness—Salvation.*

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE New-York Bible Society will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st., (Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Pastor,) by Prof. JOHN S. HART, LL. D., Principal of the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J. Subject—*The Influence of the Bible in Developing Human Thought.* Services to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

A DISCOURSE ON THE "CHARACTERISTICS, POWERS AND GLORY OF THE RESURRECTION BODY," will be preached by Prof. MATTISON, in his Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7 P. M., on the *Life, Character, and Translation of Elijah the Tishbite*; followed by Baptism, and the reception of candidates into the Church. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. WM. LANGARL, of Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Reign of the Almighty, or Day of the Lord*; its characteristics; how it has come as a snare on our country; under its power all nations to be involved; the Lord to be revealed; His Kingdom manifested, and His glory fill the earth.

AT GOWANUS, BROOKLYN.—THE DIFferent congregations unite in a meeting for the National Freedmen's Relief Association. SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Baptist Church, 15th-st. and 4th-av., Rev. E. H. PAGE, Pastor. Speakers—The pastors of the place, and Rev. D. C. HAYNES and Hon. C. C. LEIGH of the Association. All are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The usual "children's service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others, especially those who have a kind word for poor children, are cordially invited. No sermon—children's hymns and short speeches. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Points.

THE GOSPEL ILLUSTRATED BY BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—*Flight from the City of Destruction* will be the theme of discourse by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, being the first of a series of Sabbath evening discourses on the above subject. Preaching by the same at 10½ A. M. All are cordially invited.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL IS IN progress at the Wesleyan M. Mission Room, corner of 48th-st. and 9th-av. Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. The Union Band of Brothers, WM. B. WALTERS, Leader, will conduct the services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching each evening through the week. Public invited.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH-ST. AND 5th-av.—The anniversary services of St. Luke's Hospital will take place in the chapel of the same on SUNDAY EVENING, (18th inst.) at 7½ o'clock. The patrons of the institution and all who are disposed to contribute to the collection which will be made are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor of Greene-st. M. E. Church, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. BISHOP JANES, D. D. Seats free. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SOUTH FIFTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, WILliamsburgh.—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of New-York, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and address the Juvenile Missionary Society at 2 o'clock P. M. The Pastor, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, will preach at 7½ in the evening. The public are cordially invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, is preaching a series of Sabbath morning sermons on *The Heavenly Voyage*. Fifth discourse SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Sailing Directions*. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR INDIGENT CHRISTIAN FEMALES will be held in St. Luke's Church, Hudson, opposite Grove-st., on Sunday evening, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach the sermon on this occasion, and the annual election of officers of the Home will be made immediately after the service.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, NO. 720 BROADway, opposite Washington-place, Rev. C. C. GOSS, Pastor. Sunday School at 10 and 3 o'clock. Preaching at 11 and 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*The Moral Aspect of our City*—the sixth of the series. Singing by the Juvenile choir.

"THE VOICE OF ELIAS!"—THERE WILL be preaching on the *Sure Word of Prophecy*, by the Special Herald of the coming King of Glory on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Congregation of Mount Zion, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Friends of Christ invited.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE.—The fourth discourse of the series *Jacob the Supplanter*, will be delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, former Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN PARKER, late Chaplain U. S. A., at 7½ P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH, NEAR East Broadway. Rev. WM. H. PURANER, of Jamaica, L. I., will preach in Market-st. Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS—Will hold their monthly meeting in St. James' Lutheran Church, on 15th-st. near the 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*The Child Christian.*

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on SUNDAY MORNING upon *The Unchangeable Things*, and in the EVENING upon *The Cities of the Plain.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening *The Life of Joseph.* Sunday school every Sunday at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Circle on Wednesday evening. Collections taken up.

BROTHER PETER, WITH A BAND OF praying brethren, will conduct the services in the Wesleyan Chapel, northwest corner of 44th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. The public are invited. Rev. T. WALSH, Pastor.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL HASKINS, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Williamsburgh, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. DR. FREELAND, PASTOR OF THE Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. at the corner of Thompson and Houston sts. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the church near Lexington-av., in 55th-st. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

BEDFORD CHURCH. (CONGREGATIONAL,) Pacific-st., corner of the Clove Road, Brooklyn.—Lord's Day services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. FREDERIC G. CLARK, of West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, New-York, will officiate SUNDAY.

REV. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, FROM WISCONSIN, will preach in the Hall at the corner of 52d st. and 3d av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Congregationalists and others are invited.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av. on SUNDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of Brooklyn.—The congregation of this church will worship in the Hall, corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in the Church of the Puritans, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Struggle for Personal Perfection*. And in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on *The Perils of National Procrastination.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the EVENING: *The Millenium.*

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., SUNDAY, 18th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church "Du St. Esprit," West 22d-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Oct. 18, morning service and sermon in French by Rev. Dr. VERREN. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

THE BELIEVERS IN THE SPEEDY COMing of Christ will meet for public worship in the Hall, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. every SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend.

DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN THE Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

E. & L. MANY,

No. 48 Warren-st., New-York,

Offer to owners, architects and builders the following goods at low prices:

RIM LOCKS, MORTICE LOCKS,
SLIDING DOOR SHEAVES AND WAY,
FASTENINGS FOR SASHES AND SHUTTERS,
FRONT DOOR LOCKS, SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
HAND PLATED KNOBS,
BUTT HINGES,

and everything necessary for the completion of first-class houses.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE mantels, roofing slate, billiard beds, tiling, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Continue to extract teeth without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Dr. Colton, the original maker and demonstrator of the anæsthetic effects of the gas, will administer it in person. Dentists instructed and furnished with the right apparatus on reasonable terms. Send for a circular.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.,
Office No. 22 Bond-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are now extracting teeth positively without pain by the use of the nitrous oxide gas, commonly called laughing gas. They are also prepared to furnish to dentists the apparatus for manufacturing the gas, and to give full instructions for administering the same. N. B.—No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using my new chemically purified chloroform, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth, $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50c; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 FOURTH-AV., corner of 21st-st., (late of No. 5 Bond-st.) will be pleased to see his patrons, and all in want of superior Dental operations on the lowest terms. Nitrous oxide gas given. Refers to Rev. Drs. Ferris and Crosby, and Drs. Gilchrist and Baldwin.

REMOVAL.—G. J. EAGLETON, DENTIST, NO 38 Clinton-place, near University, 8th-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A LIGHT SQUARE BOX, STANDING top wagon, with shifting seats for four persons; has been but little used, and is in complete order. Price $135. Also a set of single harness; price $15, separately or together. Can be seen at the carriage factory, No. 9 Christopher-st., near Jefferson market.

G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—ONE SORREL GELDING, 16 HANDS high, 7 years old—well broken to saddle either for lady or gentleman; also, one sorrel gelding, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, well broken for saddle and harness. Can be seen at Mr. Dickel's Riding Academy, No. 5 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-SIZED BAY HORSE, seven years old; kind and gentle; a good saddle horse; was used in the army about one year. Can be seen at private stable No. 41 West 13th-st. Price, $200.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES WANTED.—TWO HORIZONTAL engines, one 14x30, one 18x36 or about. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, between Dey and Fulton sts., dealer and commission merchant for the purchase and sale of boilers, machinery and locomotives, buys wornout boilers and machinery.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—A NEW STATIONERY engine, 12x30, with two cylinder boilers, each 32 feet x32 inches, and all connections complete; made to order. Can be seen at STEVENS BROTHERS & CO., No. 222 Pearl-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELAWARE GRAPES.

After some years of experiment, the subscribers have adopted a mode by which they can produce plants of this valuable grape with abundant fibrous roots at the following very low rates:

First Class, $25 per 100.	Second Class, $15 per 100.
$200 per 1,000.	$100 per 1,000.

These vines are not grafts, but are raised direct from cuttings.

Concord and other grapes furnished by the 100 or 1,000.

Address PARSONS & CO.,
Flushing, N. Y.

FURNACES, RANGES AND STOVES.

BOYNTON'S celebrated IMPROVED GAS-TIGHT SELF-CLEARING BRICK FURNACES; BOYNTON'S PORTABLE CALORIFIC BASE-BURNING MAGAZINE FURNACES; FIRE-PLACE HEATERS; and HALL, SCHOOL and PARLOR STOVES; AMERICAN KITCHENERS and MORNING STAR RANGES; LITTLEFIELD'S famous MORNING GLORY STOVES; CHURCH'S new and beautiful GAS-BURNING PARLOR STOVES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS and SLATE MANTELS; for sale by

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Send for Circulars.

FULTON WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Office and Store No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

We are offering Lead and Zinc, of our own manufacture, which we warrant equal in body, purity, color and durability to any in market, and on as favorable terms. We also import English White Lead and French Zinc, which we sell at the lowest market price.

WILLIAMS & GILLETT, Sole Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, having taken the house formerly occupied by H. W. Field, Carmansville, expect to remove the children in the course of the present week.

They need hardly revert to the destruction of their valuable and commodious buildings, well stored with furniture, bedding, clothing, &c., all of which were wholly consumed, or distributed among the mob.

They rejoice to inform the public that not one of the children were lost or injured, but were safely conducted by faithful officers of the Institution to the 35th-st. Station-house, who remained with them three days and three nights in that densely crowded place.

When removed to Blackwell's Island, which was thronged with colored refugees from the City, they were kindly received, and have been cared for and protected to the present time, for which the Managers would gratefully acknowledge their obligations both to the Commissioners of Charity and Alms, and their Warden, N. P. Anderson.

They would also express their heartfelt thanks to John Decker, Chief of the Fire Department, who several times, at the risk of his life, extinguished the flames in different parts of the building after they were kindled.

Thanks are also due to Capt. Walling and his company, of the 35th-st. Station-house, for kind protection afforded at the time of the mob, and to many others not named.

Donations in money, bedding or clothing, furniture, dry goods, groceries, &c., &c., will be most gratefully received at the present time.

The Superintendent, William E. Davis, Carmansville, will be down with a wagon daily during the ensuing week, and will call on such persons as are disposed to respond to this appeal, and will address him on the subject. Or packages may be sent to J. D. Smith, 374 4th-av.

Signed, on behalf of the Managers,

MRS. J. J. PHELPS, 1st Directress.
A. H. SHOTWELL, Secretary.
MRS. JAMES STOKES,
MRS. H. K. CORNING,
MRS. CHARLES LANDON,
MRS. J. N. PHELPS,
MRS. C. R. ROBERT,
MRS. H. KETCHUM.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ASH, NICHOLLS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN G. ASH & CO.

JOHN G. ASH,
JOHN NICHOLLS,
JOHN BUCKBEE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

The business will be continued by the undersigned as heretofore, at No. 183 William-st., New-York, under the firm name of JOHN G. ASH & CO.

JOHN G. ASH,
JOHN BUCKBEE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

OLD DR. HUBBARD'S FEMALE PILLS are far superior to all others now in use. Price $3 and $5 per box. C. N. CRITTENDEN, General Agent, No. 38 6th-av., corner of 4th-st. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale in Brooklyn at Nos. 20 and 204 Fulton-av.

SECOND-HAND LATHES, ANVILS, VICES and other tools for sale cheap for cash. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 41 South William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BANK AND GAS STOCKS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, Oct. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

60 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank.	40 shares Broadway Bank.
28 shares Metropolitan Gas Company.	20 shares Globe Fire Insurance Company.
50 shares Metropolitan Gas Company.	20 shares East River Insurance Company.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Being the entire contents of "The Crowen Mansion," at Hastings, on the Hudson, (removed to our store for convenience of sale.) DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin, brocatel, green reps and hair-cloth, elegant centre tables, Turkish lounges and easy chairs, rosewood secretary bookcase, Voltaire chairs, buffets, extension tables, dining chairs, oak, walnut and enameled bedroom suites, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, curled hair mattresses, spring beds, paillasses, chandeliers, mirrors, matting, Brussels carpets, china, glass and rich silverplated ware, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues now ready. Also, one mahogany bagatelle table, in complete order.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in brocatel, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany and boxwood marble-top dressing bureaus, sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top centre and mahogany tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, cottage suites, &c., &c.

Also, several rosewood square and upright pianos by celebrated makers.

Also, two billiard tables, with balls, cues, markers, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

About 180 lots of ground, comprising a plot of about 15 acres, known as the "Ditmar Tract," lying between Hudson and Brooklyn-avenues, and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Crown, Montgomery and Malbone-streets. The title is one of the oldest in Brooklyn. Terms accommodating. Maps in one week from date, at the office of the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, &c.,

At public auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of two elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel and reps; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.; everything belonging to a first-class house. Sale positive.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 28th day of October, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of he prize steamer MERRIMACK, consisting of about four hundred bales Cotton, Tobacco and Turpentine.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 27th day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof the prize-steamer KATE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

The above vessel now lies at Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of October, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn.

40 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part cargo of the prize schooner *Hattie*.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., household furniture, consisting of Aubusson, velvet and Brussel carpets, hemp and ingrain carpet and rugs, door mats, carved oak extension table, mahogany cylinder book-case and secretary, suite rosewood furniture, figured brocatel, painted marble-top cottage suites, mahogany bookcase and cabinet, with 36 drawers, carved black walnut extension table, parlor suite, carved rosewood etagere, black walnut rocking and easy chairs, small billiard table with balls, cue, &c., faro table, library bookcase, footstools, cane rocker, flagseat chairs, washstand, toilet tables, marble-top washstand and basin, sewing machines, cottage and iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, straw and husk mattresses, pillows and bolsters, paillasses, carved seated arm-chairs, kitchen and hall oil-cloths, French plate pier mirror, 72x36, kitchen tables, enameled and iron-ware, stoves, jars, crockery, tin and glass-ware, hose and pipe, kitchen ware, &c., with which the sale will commence.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, FOUR PIANO-FORTES, SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 721 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, all the furniture of a large class house, removed from 4th-st. to the auction rooms for convenience of sale. It will comprise all the usual articles of parlor, dining, bedroom and basement furniture, carpets and oil-cloths, dining and extension tables, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads in mahogany and black walnut and oak, hair mattresses, bookcases and wardrobes, cottage suites, French plate mirrors, marble-top centre tables, together with a large lot of second-hand furniture; also, four rosewood and mahogany pianos in good order, some of which are nearly new and will be sold at 1 o'clock noon. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine, and many of the articles will be sold in lower salesroom.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by E. ROTH, auctioneer, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling residence, No. 119 West 8th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of elegant 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich French satin brocatel, Turkish easy chairs and lounges, marble-top tables, etageres, mirrors, clocks, vases, curtains, bedsteads, bureaus, lounges, sofas, chairs, rockers, spring and hair mattresses, blankets, extension table, buffet, dining-chairs, glass, china, and silver ware, table cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—No. 28 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM AT RYE.—THE VALUable farm of the late William Theall, at Rye, about half a mile from the depot, on the road to Rye Beach, containing about one hundred and fourteen acres, will be sold at the dwelling-house on the premises, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition. Maps at auctioneer's office.

A. B. TAPPEN, Referee, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
A. W. & A. BRADFORD, Attorneys, No. 3 Wall-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, THIS DAY AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., corner of Frankfort-st., household furniture, rosewood piano, light wagon, harness, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier glass, sofas, tables, chairs, bureaus, washstands, crockery, kitchen furniture, &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on the first, second and third WEDNESDAYS, 7th, 14th and 21st of October, at the corral near the Washington Observatory, a large lot of HORSES and MULES, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

CHAS. GARRETSON, A. Q. M.

ON THE 22D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1863, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, Nos. 62 and 64 Duane-st., in this City, all and singular, the tools, fixtures, machinery and implements belonging to the estate of the late James E. Ryan, deceased, and used in carrying on the book-binding business at said place.

Terms of sale cash.

E. C. RYAN, Administratrix.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

HOTEL PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK.—The leases, business, good-will, and furniture of the EVERETT HOUSE will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the corner of 4th-av. and Union-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Supreme Court. The Everett House fronts on Union-square, and with its appointments is a first-class hotel.

GEORGE H. FORSTER, Attorney,
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 9 John-st. A select assortment of Winter blooming plants, suitable for the parlor or conservatory, from Mr. Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK,

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

PAPER AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.—No connection with the combined MONOPOLY FOR HIGH PRICES. I am selling Note Paper from 75 cents per ream up. A large stock of Flat Caps and Folio Post much less than mill prices. Letter $1 50 up, and Cap $2 up, and every description of Paper at less than any other paper dealer for cash. Orders by mail promptly filled.

A. P. HARD,
Wholesale Paper Dealer,
No. 44 Beekman-st., N. Y. The Old Stand.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.

HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital.........ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.

LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.

LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED,)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5.20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in the name of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings' banks and dealers in Government Securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits in cases specially agreed upon.

Our correspondence with all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, &c., on as advantageous terms as any other institution in the country.

SAML. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 16 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of October next, at noon.

WM. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, due or payable 1860, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

{L. S.} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1863, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Bank of the Republic. The semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1863, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at this office, to the persons in whose names the stock shall stand at the time of the closing of the transfer books on the 24th inst. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from and after the 24th day of October instant, until the morning of the 4th day of November next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. Bonds of all issues.
U. S. Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermaster's checks and vouchers, and American gold purchased and for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Securities.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of Harlem and S. D. N. Company, will be held at the Company's Office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings, and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DASHWOOD, Sec'y.

FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by [illegible] ANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.

DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.

A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, is declared payable on the 10th of November proximo, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 30th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 17th November.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency, in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; all other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.

Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing to the undersigned at Chicago, or to EDWARD L. BAKER, Chairman, Boston.

AMOS S. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1863.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.

Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

PROPOSALS FOR $540,000 OF KINGS COUNTY VOLUNTEER AND RELIEF COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1863.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County until 12 M. on the 21st day of October, 1863, for $540,000 of Kings County Volunteer and Relief Bonds, issued by authority of an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 21, 1863, and by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted Oct. 2, 1863.

The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Nov. 1, 1863, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable in successive annual installments of $25,000 each, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1865, and on the 1st day of May in each year thereafter, up to and including the year 1880, $50,000 in 1881, $60,000 in 1882, and $40,000 in 1883.

Each installment of bonds will be classified by numbers corresponding with the term of years they are to run, from 1 to 19 inclusive.

The proposals must state the number of bonds desired, the amount of premium per bond, and of which class.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer on the 1st day of November, 1863, the sums awarded to them respectively.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Kings County Volunteer and Relief Bonds," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to promote or protect the interests of the County.

THOS. A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NO. SEVEN.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Saturday, Oct. 31, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 7," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Oct. 9, 1863, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1871.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price for one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 7," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1863.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.
WILLIAM SMITH.
GEORGE R. JACKSON.
DAVID L. YOUNG.
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
EBENEZER H. PRAY.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY.
JOHN H. CONTOIT.
JESSE A. MARSHALL.
JOHN A. MERRITT.
ELISHA BROOKS.
HENRY WEIL.
JAMES D. FITCH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

GREEN BAY—MILWAUKIE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, will be held on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of A. ROLKER & CO., No. 96 Pearl-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

PRIZE MONEY FOR 130 VESSELS IS being paid at the Banking and Collection offices of WALDEN & WILLARD, No. 137 York-st., Brooklyn, and No. 54 Water-st., Charlestown, Mass.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIfornia State coupons bought or collected at best rates

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 26th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not called for by the 26th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Oct. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. has been declared to the Stockholders of this Company, payable on or after the 25th inst., at the Bank of America, New-York.

The Government tax will be paid by the Company.

The interest warrants due Nov. 1, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be paid at the same place.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE Dollars per share, (7½ per cent.,) free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—WATCH LOST—A GOLD repeater and chain; winds up with a screw, with the initials E. K. B. engraved in large letters on the back. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver it to Messrs. LELANDS, at the Metropolitan Hotel. It was left in the water-closet there on the evening of the 12th inst.

LOST OR MISLAID—ON THE 21ST OF AUgust last, five bundles of GOODS, marked Heuman & May, Adrian, Mich. Any person giving information which will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded by applying to GAWTRY & FRENEAU, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., up stairs.

WANTED—THE OWNER OF A BULL-DOG with a leather collar having a brass plate, inscribed, "John Graham, No. 1,147 South 5th-st." Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 30th day of October next, for BANDING and BUSHING the 42-pounder guns, at the forts and arsenals of the United States in the Atlantic States, amounting in number to 200 more or less.

The guns will be delivered at and removed from the establishment where the work is to be done at the cost of the United States.

Proposals for those on the Pacific coast—about 50 in number—will be received until the 30th of December next, and in the case of these, the guns will be delivered at San Francisco or its vicinity.

The guns are to be turned down to a true cylinder for the length of twenty-seven inches from the rear of the base ring, prepared to take a band of the best wrought-iron, the interior diameter of which will be twenty inches, and its thickness three inches.

The vent is to be bushed with a new bush of pure ingot copper, one inch in diameter and about nine and a half inches long, and bored with a vent of two-tenths of an inch.

Drawings of the gun in its original form, and with the band put on, can be seen at this office, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., at the Watervliet Arsenal, and at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-street, City of New-York, at the Arsenal at Bridesburgh, Penn., and at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., at the Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., and Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

The work is to be done to the entire satisfaction of the officer who will be appointed to superintend it, and payment will be made in full for each gun upon his certificate of inspection and receipt.

Proposals will state the price per gun for the whole operation; describe in detail the manner in which it is proposed to put on the band; the number they will band per month, and the time which will be required to do the whole work. The method and the time required for doing the work, as well as the price, will be important elements in considering the bids and awarding the contract.

No bids will be considered from any parties but such as are actually engaged in the manufacture of iron and heavy machinery, and who are, in the opinion of this Department, fully prepared to execute the work. In the case of parties not known to this Department, evidence to the foregoing effect must accompany the proposal.

Bond, with satisfactory sureties, to the amount of fifty per cent. of the bid, will be required for the fulfillment of the contract, and the Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Banding 42-Pounders," and will be addressed to Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., [illegible] 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot or at any of the Government wharves in this City.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
OFFICE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows:

5,000 barrels of first quality MESS PORK or PRIME MESS PORK, pack of 1862-'63, to be full salted, 200 lbs. [illegible] hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops, and to be free from rust or stain.

200,000 pounds first quality thoroughly SMOKED BACON SIDES.

100,000 pounds first quality canvassed sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS. The hams are to be packed in air-tight tierces, with four iron hoops, or, if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

3,000 barrels first quality EXTRA MESS BEEF (pack of this Fall). The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Persons having old beef of a good quality are at liberty to offer it. Those offering beef are requested to give the brand, and to state whether the beef is new or old, and where a sample of it can be examined.

300,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of [illegible] wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

1,000 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

500,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, in well coopered head-lined flour barrels.

600,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

3d. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4th. Roasted and Ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

25,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

10,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

3,000 pounds best quality SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

300,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

800,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

3,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of November, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of November, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, (crop of 1863,) in strong tight barrels.

1,300 gallons of the best OLD RYE WHISKEY, barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from E. Pyatt & Co., inspectors.

Deliveries: One-half of each article on November 5th, and one-half on November 12th.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except meats and pilot bread, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Beans, Rice, Hominy, Candles, Salt, and dried Fruit, must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and the shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this Office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

IRON SCREW TUGBOATS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1863.

Proposals will be received until the 28th day of October for the complete construction of iron screw tugboats of 350 tons [illegible]

The vessels to be delivered at a Navy-yard complete and ready to receive on board the crew, provisions, stores and coal, in all respects ready for service, except the ordnance, ordnance and other stores, and nautical instruments.

The proposition must state the gross sum for which the vessel will be delivered complete, and the time within which [illegible]. The bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, that if awarded, the parties will execute the contract, and the names of all the parties interested and of the sureties must be stated.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the propositions, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires, and no proposition will be considered except from parties actually engaged in building iron vessels.

The plans and specifications of vessel and machinery can be examined only at the Navy Department in Washington.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, October 29, 1863, for

Regulating and grading Sixty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Seventy-second street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

Curb, gutter and flagging Eighty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues.

Curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth street, from Avenue D to East River.

Regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-seventh street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-[illegible] street, [illegible]

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-second street, from Fifth to Seventh avenue.

Regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Sixty-[illegible] street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth street, from Second to Third-avenue.

New house for Hose Company No. 41.

New house for Engine Company No. 24.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 27.

Alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. [illegible]

Dredging slip foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

Dredging slip between Piers Nos. 30 and 31, North River.

Dredging slip between Piers Nos. 43 and 45, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. [illegible] 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

HARBOR DEFENCE.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners for Harbor and Frontier Defence of the State of New-York hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's office, No. 6 Exchange-place, (Room No. 30,) [illegible] Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the above office on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and all necessary explanations made by the Engineer. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. W. EVANS, Engineer.

REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large, elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., and known as No. 12. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safe, spacious, well-painted and ventilated [illegible], stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 12th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the most superb and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—Two miles from Jersey City Ferry, a spacious house and grounds suitable for a first-class family; contains all modern improvements, and in every respect like a first-class city house, with rural attractions. Cars every 10 minutes from Jersey City Ferry. Price, $12,500. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care C. H. Smith, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WANTED, $30,000 to $50,000 of unincumbered land, suitable for building, within 3 or 4 miles of the City Hall, New-York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, in exchange for improved property of equal value. Address, with particulars, Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN FIFTIETH-ST., NEAR SECOND-av., handsome brown-stone houses, replete with modern improvements; built by the day; in first-class neighborhood; at last year's prices, for a few days. For particulars, apply to J. E. STYLES, No. 187 East 51st-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, TEN acres of choice land, barn, granary, outbuildings, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, in New-Jersey, near the Station, one hour from the City. Price $3,000. Apply to E. N. FARQUHAR, No. 367 Broadway.

WATER POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, the water power on Bronx River; has 24 feet fall, with one or more acres of land, at Scarsdale, depot of the New-York and Harlem Railroad. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET—UNFURNISHED, NO. 30 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. English basement, 18 feet front, 63 feet deep—an elegant house in perfect repair; rent, $1,200 per annum. Inquire of owner, on the premises; will be let to a private family only.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A small family, a neatly furnished house, between Lexington and 6th avs., and 20th and 35th sts., or board in a small private family, for three adults and two children. References exchanged. A line addressed to C. B., No. 130 Mulberry-st., will meet with prompt attention.

FOUNDRY PROPERTY.—WANTED TO PURchase for cash or lease, for a term of years, in this City or immediate vicinity. Full particulars as to number of lots, buildings, machinery, location, price, &c., desired. Possession about March 1. Address S. H. T., Box 3,241 Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, FOR A SMALL American family, three or four rooms in a modern house, suitable for housekeeping. References exchanged. Address STEPHEN D., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS—A COUNTRY WEEKLY NEWSpaper and job office on the Hudson River may be purchased; a good chance for a practical printer; part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For particulars, address PRINTER, No. 113 Broadway, New-York City.

A PARTY IN AN ESTABLISHED COMMISSION business, with desirable agencies and first-class correspondents, having the facilities, desires to increase the same, and solicits consignments of staples, or the agency of manufacturing, or other concerns, or would accept a clerk or partner, with such absolutely at control, and no other. Address Box No. 4902 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

STEAM TUG-BOAT FOR SALE—VERY cheap.—The boat and machinery in perfect order; carries 1,300 barrels under deck. Apply to G. D. ANDREWS, No. 46 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of No. 84 Greenwich-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., COR. VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
NO. OF DEPOSITORS 12,000
ASSETS $851,554

Dividends have all been SIX PER CENT. on $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 *will bear interest from Oct. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before 20th October will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
This Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from 1st inst. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; refers to her last employer, with whom she has lived a number of years. Call at No. 353 West 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at 246 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires a situation as housekeeper, or as lady's companion; she has had the entire charge of a gentleman's family for the last four years, and would refer to him for particulars. Call at No. 118 West 20th-st., or address M. W., Box No. 1,633 Post-office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress; one fully competent, and willing to make herself generally useful. A Protestant preferred. Call at No. 23 West 37th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the 17th.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a most excellent seamstress and competent nurse; would have no objection to go by the day to sew, if a permanent situation does not offer. The highest City reference given. Apply at No. [illegible] West 42d-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A RESPECTAble Protestant woman would wish to obtain some gentlemen's washing and ironing; has first-class recommendations and excellent accommodations for washing and drying. Apply at No. 408 East 16th-st., a few doors below 1st-av.

MALES.

AS CLERK, SALESMAN OR BOOK-KEEPER.—Employment is wanted either in New-York or Brooklyn as clerk, salesman or book-keeper, by a gentleman who can give satisfactory references, [illegible] a few hundred dollars. Letters addressed to E. W. L., through the Brooklyn Post-office, [illegible]

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man of many years' experience, a situation as salesman in a wholesale dry goods or jobbing house. Unexceptionable reference given. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants a permanent situation as coachman; he [illegible] has had experience in some of the very best families; has good reference from his last employer. [illegible]

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, as coachman; can bring 5 years' reference from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS TRAVELING AGENT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent person as traveling agent; [illegible] satisfactory references as to ability and integrity given by calling on T. OLIVER, No. 91 Duane-st., New-York, or [illegible]

CALIFORNIA.—A SITUATION WANTED, TO go to California as clerk, agent or valet, by a respectable American young man; [illegible] first-class references in New-York and San Francisco given. For particulars, address CALIFORNIA, Box No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ACTIVE, INtelligent young man, as clerk, assistant book-keeper or salesman, in a wholesale or retail house, insurance office or bank. Best of City reference given. Address W. F. G., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

RAILROAD LABORERS WANTED.

Five hundred railroad laborers wanted, to work on the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, now called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. For further information, apply at our office, No. 42 Shawnee-st., or to W. L. P. WILCOX, engineer in charge of the work on the line of the road.

ROSS, STEELE & CO.
Leavenworth City, Sept. 21, 1863.

WOOD-CARVERS.—WE WOULD EMPLOY 20 to 30 good wood-carvers; warrant them liberal wages and steady employment for one year, at our furniture factory. Inquire of or address MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A SALESMAN WANTED.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a large retail lumber-yard, who thoroughly understands the business and can give unexceptional reference. Address LUMBER, Box No. 307 Brooklyn Post-office.

PAPER-MAKERS WANTED.—FOURDRINier machine tenders and engineers wanted, at our mills, near Wilmington, Del.; for superior workmen extra wages will be paid. Address JESSUP & MOORE, Philadelphia.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, in a dry goods commission house, an active and intelligent young man to act as assistant book-keeper and salesman. Address Box No. 4,899 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMINE, or ten samples sent free by mail for 20 cents, that retails for $2; urgently needed by every person. By R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, to do general housework in a small family, a middle-aged woman preferred; references must be good. Apply at No. 83 9th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS old; only those who can come well recommended and who live with their parents need apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., to E. J. BAILLARD, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO CAN COME WELL recommended, resides in the City, and is between 14 and 16 years old, to attend to a retail store. Apply at Nos. 2 and 4 Ann-st.

A BOY WANTED—IN A DRUG IMPORTING house, an active, intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years of age, who lives with his parents; salary two dollars per week. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,581 P. O.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY 15 YEARS OF AGE, in a wholesale store down town; salary first year $100. Address, in handwriting of applicant, P. H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 years old, to assist in a fruit store and lunch room. One not afraid of work may apply at No. 2 Whitehall-st.

WANTED.—A CARRIER TO SERVE A MORNing route of about 200 subscribers, in Brooklyn. Apply at PELLETREAU'S Stationery store, No. 22 Court-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK AT THE confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. One that has some knowledge of the business may address T. E., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on Lawyer R. M. PECKHAM, No. 11 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED AND SUCcessful teacher, thoroughly educated in the classics, French, German, mathematics and English branches, can make a few more engagements for pupils of either sex; has taught for many years in families of the highest standing, and can furnish the very best City and other references, as to character and scholarship. Address TEACHER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS BEEN A teacher for several years in Italy, and who is competent to teach music, and the Italian, French, and German languages, wishes to find a home in a private family where she can give instruction in payment for her board. Apply, or address by letter, M. N., No. 136 West 12th-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching, and a graduate of the New-Jersey State Normal School, residing at Plainfield, N. J., desires to take into his family, for board and instruction, from two to four pupils, at a moderate price. For particulars, address Box No. 178, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED FOR EVERY TOWN, VILLAGE AND CITY, to report vacancies, and to aid in nominating suitable candidates. Every teacher in the land can be equally interested at once. Address (with stamp,) EDUCATIONAL LETTER BOX, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

AS RESIDENT OR LADY GOVERNESS.—An English lady, fully qualified to give instruction in all the higher branches of an English education, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. M., Union-square Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF LANGUAGES wishes to occupy a few evenings per week, in teaching persons after business hours. Apply to "TEACHER," No. 192 Bleecker-st.

GROCERIES.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

GILLIES' OLD
PLANTATION
COFFEE

In consequence of the advance in Gold and high rates of Exchange, and unusual risk of importing of our OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, we are compelled to advance the price, on and after this date, to 30 Cents per pound. Usual discount to the Trade.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, October 12, 1863.

ENGLISH FILBERTS 75 CENTS PER pound. Also, for sale, potted anchovy paste, bloater paste, ham, tongue, shrimps, &c. English bacon, ham, cheese, Scotch beef, ham, oatmeal, pickles, &c. RICHARDSON, Agt., 68 Maiden-lane, cor. William-st.

MILLINERY.

MODES DE PARIS.
MME. WALTON, No. 689 Broadway,
Between Amity and 4th sts.,

is constantly receiving the latest and most approved patterns of Parisian Bonnets, and her facility for manufacturing will give to the Ladies of New-York and vicinity a rare opportunity of selecting from her varied stock.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK
FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) OCT. 17, AT ONE,
when will be presented Verdi's celebrated Opera of
RIGOLETTO,
with its incomparably great cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. [illegible]
SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
SIGNOR DOMENICO COLETTI.
Conductor .... J. NUNO
Admission to all parts .... One Dollar.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; down town, at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

Doors open at 12 M. To commence at 1 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK
SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at 8,
for the first time, in her grand character of
LADY MACBETH,
SIGNOR [illegible]
for the first time in his great role of
MACBETH,
in Verdi's celebrated Opera, in four acts, entitled
MACBETH,
with NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MILITARY BAND, &c.,
and the following complete cast:
Macbeth .... Sig. F. BELLINI
Lady Macbeth .... Mme. J. MEDORI
Macduff .... Sig. [illegible]
Banquo .... Sig. D. COLETTI
Malcolm .... Sig. [illegible]
The Doctor .... Sig. [illegible]
Witches, Soldiers, Assassins, Attendants, &c.
Conductor .... Sig. J. NUNO.
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 24,
SECOND GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named representations will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town, at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 A. M.

IRVING HALL.

The management have the pleasure to announce that the
FIRST GOTTSCHALK CONCERT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 19, 1863.

Mr. Gottschalk has prepared several new compositions for this series of Concerts, and will be assisted by a number of DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS. The sale of tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; [illegible] Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, stationers, No. 112 Broadway, near Wall-st. Each purchaser of a reserved seat for the evening concerts will be presented with a ticket of admission for the first Popular Sunday Evening Concert, [illegible] Oct. 25, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and at which Mr. GOTTSCHALK will perform, together with [illegible]

IRVING HALL.—MISS KIMBERLY
will read Shakespeare's
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
Accompanied with all the Orchestral Music,
Under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
[illegible] EVENING, Oct. 20.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra, the sale of which will commence this morning, at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis' music store, No. 758 Broadway; and at Macoy & Herwig's, stationers, No. 112 Broadway, near Wall-st.

IRVING HALL.
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR.
First Concert of [illegible]
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1863.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. J. G. MAEDER .... Conductor

Tickets 50 cents each; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, to be had at the music stores and Irving Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
will appear on
THURSDAY, Oct. 22,
AS
LADY MACBETH.
(Her last appearance in New-York.)
For the benefit of
THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

BANJO TAUGHT PERFECT IN TWELVE LESSONS, whether the pupil has the slightest knowledge of music or not; pupils furnished with banjos for practice; banjos made to order. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE ADVERTISER, MOVING IN from his country seat for six months or longer, thinks that a well-bred private family, who might let rooms, with the modern improvements, and board for himself, wife and daughter (a young lady), would consider them an acquisition rather than otherwise. Unexceptionable references given. Address Box No. 336 Post-office. Names of respondents will not be disclosed.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with modern improvements. No. 34 West 25th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife and two children, in a small family where they can be comfortable for the Winter. Any party disposed to furnish such accommodations, for a reasonable price, will address J. W. R., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having a pleasant home near Wall-st. ferry, offer the parlor or second floor to a foreign or American gentleman. Dinner at 6. Private table if desired. Call at No. 83 Joralemon-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, by a single gentleman, one or two well furnished rooms, in the house of a private family; breakfast will be required, and may be served at private table or otherwise, as most convenient. Unexceptionable references as to position and respectability will be afforded. Address V. R., Box No. 126 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—BOARD, AND A CHEERFUL ROOM, with fireplace, in a genteel locality, for a lady of refinement and intelligent Christian character, who desires a quiet home. Housekeeper, who can arrange to receive an inmate, making the terms favorable, will please address Mrs. M. P., box 163 *Times* office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN A pleasant part of the City have several fine rooms to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 104 East 21st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Fall and Winter season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A young gentleman, 6 miles from any town or village within railroad communication of New-York. Reply Box 1,841 Post Office, New-York.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, Oct. 14, 1863, called for the purpose of giving suitable expression to their feelings in regard to the high respect in which they held the memory of their late associate, Trustee BOARDMAN BALDWIN, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An over-ruling Providence has seen fit to remove from our number Trustee Boardman Baldwin, in the midst of a career of usefulness and duty, while in the prime of life and vigor of youth, it becomes us to take such action, as a Board of School Officers who have been intimately associated with him, as will, in some small degree, evince our love, our respect, and our admiration of him, whom we shall meet no more in life.

Whereas, In him we found a fast and firm friend, a pleasant and agreeable associate, an active and faithful school officer, a kind and affectionate head of a family, now made desolate by the hand of death; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Board of School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, that in the demise of Trustee Boardman Baldwin they have suffered a deep and trying loss, in common with the community, of a good and upright citizen, an honest and faithful school officer, and a worthy and beloved associate.

Resolved, That, in respect to his memory, his chair in the Board of School Officers be draped in mourning, and the rooms decorated with such emblems of sorrow as shall be most fitted to remind us of our great loss; that appropriate addresses be made in the several schools of the Ward; that the flags of the schools be lowered to half-mast during the week, and the schools be dismissed on Thursday, the 15th inst., the day of his funeral, to enable as many teachers and schools, as desire, to be present on that solemn occasion.

Resolved, That we tender our unfeigned sorrow and sincere sympathy to his widow, recently so happily situated, having long been associated with a kind and affectionate husband, but now forever separated from him by the hand of Him who doeth all things well, and to whose behest it becomes us all to bow in meek and humble submission.

Resolved, That the members of this Board assemble in a body at the house of our deceased associate on the day of the funeral, and attend his remains to the place of interment.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be prepared and presented to his bereaved widow, and also that suitable minutes be made upon the books of the several schools of the Ward.

JAMES L. MILLER, Chairman.
M. J. McCARTHY, Secretary.

ARMORY G CO., 12TH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.—At a special meeting held Oct. 13, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His allwise Providence to remove from our midst our late highly esteemed associate and friend, THOMAS M. WOODS,

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Co. G take this method of expressing to his bereaved family our condolence and heartfelt sympathy for their great loss, and to convey at the same time our regret that we were prevented by want of timely notification the opportunity of paying suitable military honors he was so justly entitled to.

Resolved, That this Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be properly engrossed and presented to his family and published in the daily papers.

Capt. HENRY MAGRATH, Chair'n.
J. W. GEDNEY, Secretary.
VICTOR HERR, THOMAS G. ANGUS, SAM. WHITE, Jr., } Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY OF
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS.
The company is composed of eight men and three women, including
NONSQUATA—GODDESS OF NIGHT,
THE POCAHONTAS OF THE WEST,
an Indian Girl of the Crow tribe, of great beauty.
LAST DAY OF
THE SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
EDRIC THE DANE.
THE GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION,
THE GHOST,
IN SEVEN DISTINCT TABLEAUX.
FIVE DIFFERENT GHOSTS
appear all at one time, will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING at 7½.
This is one of the most interesting and intensely thrilling dramas of the season.
LAST DAY OF
THE GREAT GERMAN COMEDIETTA,
THE DUTCHMAN'S GHOST,
in which
MR. D. L. MORRIS
the great native American Dutch Comedian appears in
THE LAUGHABLE CHARACTER.
This Farce is brimful of fun, and keeps the audience in
ROARS OF LAUGHTER
from the commencement to the close.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THE GIANT BOY,
Eighteen years old, and over
EIGHT FEET HIGH!
the tallest man living.
A SPLENDID GROUP OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
imported from Europe, representing
DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE
encamped in the Mountains of Old Castile, including the
SPANISH BEAUTY OF CAREGUI,
surrounded by his wife, sister and other friends.
[illegible] SEWING MACHINE,
a most perfect and beautiful specimen of mechanism.
LIVING TROPICAL COLORED FISH.
THE GREAT WONDER OF THE EAST.
THE [illegible] CALCULATOR.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Boas, [illegible] Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
All Complimentary Tickets now out must be used before the 15th of November, as new ones will then be issued, and no others received after that date.

THE ALHAMBRA CIRCUS,
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS SATURDAY, Oct. 17,
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY,
THE LAST AFTERNOON AND
THE LAST EVENING
IN NEW-YORK
OF THE ARABS,
THE MARVELOUS AND ASTOUNDING
BEDOUIN CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
IN NEW AND WONDROUS FEATS
in an entirely new
GRAND PROTEAN ACT.
MME. MARIE MACARTE
and in her renowned personation of
TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK,
AND DEATH OF BLACK BESS,
in which she will introduce her marvelously highly-trained mare "Black Bess," whose wondrous instinct and sagacity is unparalleled.
[illegible] COOK,
The Fool of the Family—the refined, elegant and courtly jester, who will, on this valedictory occasion, "speak a bit," and present his own "Farewell Address" (not Washington's) to the "Army" of patrons of the Alhambra.
EATON STONE,
the most fearlessly daring equestrian that has ever
WITCHED THE WORLD WITH HORSEMANSHIP,
will endeavor to
ECLIPSE HIMSELF.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS,
A PERFECT GALAXY OF STARS,
WILL APPEAR.
No extension of the engagement—no reappearance of the Company
CAN POSSIBLY TAKE PLACE.
As the grand Pavilion will be removed to Brooklyn by daylight on Monday morning, where the entire company will appear afternoon and evening, for one week, commencing on Monday afternoon and evening.
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 8.
Admission—Afternoon, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Evening admission, 25 and 50 cents.
BROOKLYN NOTICE.
First Grand Performance MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 8 o'clock, and EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING FOR ONE WEEK.
Afternoon, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents; Evening, 25 and 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 BROADWAY, No. 585.

R. M. HOOLEY, Sole Proprietor; GEO. CHRISTY, Stage Manager; F. BOWERS, Director of Amusements; H. PERCY, Vocal Director. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, and every night. Christy, Bowers, Percy, Fitzgerald, Gaynor, Simpson, Percy, Pierson, Dranin, Keller, Johnson, &c. Look at the new features: Exaggerated Air, Mississippi Fling, the Actor and the Singer, Corny O'Ryan, Fulton Market on a Saturday Night, the Fatal Duel Between Mr. Knott and Mr. Schott, Schermerhorn's Boy, &c., &c. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS. MUSIC.
READ THIS—NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE, BUT TRUE.

Our world-renowned PIANOS—the result of all modern improvements—are offered now at extremely low rates. All Pianos warranted for five years, and taken back if not suitable. Our prices are from $250 upward. Dealers and Teachers will find it to their own profit by recommending our Pianos.

MUSIC.—In spite of the high premium on gold and 30 per cent. duties, we concluded to sell all foreign and domestic Music of every description at only 2c. to 3c. per page, (nearly ⅓ of the former prices.)

All orders from the country promptly filled, and mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.

F. A. WINDERMANN, No. 629 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 755 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, etc., wholesale and retail. Wareroom and Manufactory Nos. 211, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 10th-av.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—All the modern improvements, over-strung bass, iron frame, made to order, fully guaranteed; cost $600, for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

ERARD PIANO FOR SALE.—A FINE ERARD Grand Piano, in excellent condition. Apply at No. 121 9th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, on Saturday or Monday.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH full iron frames, overstrung bass, &c. Low for cash. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

A LADY, JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE, is desirous of obtaining pupils for singing, which she has studied in Italy under the most eminent professors. Reference kindly permitted to the eminent pianist, H. Timm, Esq. Address E. C. B., 34 West 25th-st., New-York. Personal application between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves. Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN Indian Store, No. 653 Broadway, second story, between 13th and 14th sts., is filled with goods from China, India, Manila, Japan, and the American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz: Silks, Satins, Shawls, Scarfs, India Muslins, Pineapple Dress Goods, elegant and new; also, plain white, white and colored Crapes, Coucan and Pongees, Lacquered Boxes, Desks, Tables, Canton China Vases, Tea Sets, unique Fans from China, and the newest styles from France; American Indian Fans, with birds and fancy bark work; also, suitable fancy articles for Europeans; Camphor, Sandal Wood and other Trunks and boxes. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail. Visitors are welcome to examine our extensive stock without purchasing.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS.; Imitation Russia Iron, of Alan Wood & Co. manufacture. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 245 and 247 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
will be held at the
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 446 BROADWAY,
October 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, 1863.
Music by Helmsmuller's Band of the 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Tickets, 50 cents each.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; overture commences at 7¾; the performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF
ROSEDALE.
MR. WALLACK
takes much pleasure in announcing that the
NEW DRAMA
has made the
GREATEST SUCCESS
YET ACHIEVED IN THIS THEATRE,
and, to prevent disappointment, would respectfully suggest an early application for seats.
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK
will be acted the new drama in five acts, entitled
ROSEDALE;
OR,
THE RIFLE BALL.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
ALL NEW.
Elliott Grey .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Miles McKenna (a returned convict) .... Mr. John Gilbert
Bunberry Kobb (a village doctor) .... Mr. [illegible]
Col. Cavendish May .... Mr. [illegible]
Sir Arthur May .... Miss [illegible]
Romany Rob (a gipsy) .... Mr. [illegible]
Farmer Green .... Mr. [illegible]
Lady May (mother of Sir Arthur) .... Miss Mary Gannon
Rosa Leigh .... Miss [illegible]
Tabitha Stork (housekeeper to Matthew) .... Mrs. [illegible]
Lady Adela Grey (mother to Elliott) .... Mrs. [illegible]
Sarah Sykes (Matthew's servant) .... Mrs. [illegible]
Primrose (Lady's maid) .... Miss [illegible]
Mother Mix .... Miss Carman
Box Book open a week in advance. Seats may now be secured from 8 to 4.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS AND CROWDED HOUSES.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 17, 1863,
SIXTH APPEARANCE OF
MLLE. VESTVALI,
who, in consequence of prior engagements which the manager has entered into with other artists, will only be able to appear
ONCE MORE,
IN THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA,
translated and adapted from "La Tireuse de Cartes," by Matilda Heron, named
GAMEA;
OR, THE JEWISH MOTHER,
which will be produced with
New Scenery, &c.
Entirely new Music.
The incidental music to the piece has been written by the celebrated composer,
ROBERT STOEPEL.
Gamea .... Mlle. VESTVALI
The drama will be supported by a
MOST POWERFUL CAST,
and is
ADMIRABLY PLACED UPON THE STAGE
IN EVERY RESPECT.
Conductor .... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1863,
at the special request of numbers of his admirers,
EDWIN FORREST
will appear once more
as Damon, in Banim's "Damon and Pythias."
Seats may be secured at the Box Office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL NIGHT!
OF
EDWIN BOOTH
and
LAST NIGHT!
OF
RUY BLAS.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Oct. 17,
being positively his
LAST NIGHT,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for the last time this season in his great character of
RUY BLAS,
highly received with the most unbounded enthusiasm, and which will be presented in three parts, and also as
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
in the drama of that title.
Messrs. A. H. Davenport, Vining Bowers, Bland, Hagan, Morris; Mesdames Chanfrau, Hinde and Floyd will appear.
On MONDAY, Oct. 19, an entire change of performance.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
in plays specially selected in view of
MIRTHFUL ENJOYMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress .... Mrs. John Wood
Director .... Mr. Walcot
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1863, will be produced Dimond's laughable burletta, in two acts, entitled
BROTHER AND SISTER,
With all the original music.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
AS
ROSANTHE.
Don Christoval de Formes .... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Don Sylvio de Flores .... Mr. Becks
Pacheco .... Mr. W. Davidge
Bartolo .... Mr. Frank Rea
Donna Isidora .... Mrs. Sedley Brown
Donna Camilla .... Miss Elsie Folsom
New and appropriate Scenery, by
JAMES E. HAYS.
Grand Inauguration Overture, Selections from Orphee and Thalia Waltz, dedicated to Mrs. Wood, by
THOMAS BAKER.
The performance to commence with the excellent farce called
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Mr. Benson .... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Mr. John Meredith .... Mr. G. H. Clarke
Mr. Trotter Southdown .... Mr. W. Davidge
Mrs. Benson .... Miss Jennie Walters
Mrs. Trotter Southdown .... Mrs Wilkinson
Doors open at 7; performance commence at 7½ o'clock.
Box book open from 9 to 4 o'clock. Seats can be secured.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager .... B. A. Baker.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 17,
BRILLIANT AUDIENCE.
LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
MUSIC AND MIRTH.
THE COMIC OPERA.
JOHN OF PARIS,
with full chorus and appointments.
LADIES BEWARE.
Sir Charles Cavasour (his first appearance) .... Mr. Whiting
Col. Cavasour .... Mr. G. H. Andrews
Matilda .... Miss Henrietta Irving
Grace Peabody .... Miss Mary Shaw
Lady Beauchamp .... Mrs. Tyrell
Doors open at 7. Begin at 8.

LECTURES.

SPECIAL NOTICE—IRVING HALL.

The Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the second of a series of lectures on the History of Early Christianity, in Irving Hall, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18. Subject—*Christ's Temptation.* Seats free. Unchurch-going young men especially invited.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO form engagements with Literary Societies for the delivery of the following orations:
"The Giants of America."
"The Stars that have Set."
"The Wonders of the Nineteenth Century."
Also, for his Shakespearean Recitations of entire plays from memory.
Address, as usual, care of David Martin, Esq., London Bible Warehouse, No. 626 Broadway, New-York City.
L. F. TASISTRO.

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms, up stairs.

HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

By order of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON, GEO. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 63 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1863.

ALL DRAFTED MEN BELONGING TO this District, (Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards,) who have not yet reported, are hereby directed to report themselves at these headquarters within ten days from this date, or be considered and treated as deserters.

By order of FRED. C. WAGNER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.
[illegible], Commissioner.
JOHN R. VAN KLEECK, Surgeon.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED TO DRAFTed parties in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, or the country districts, at the lowest rates. All orders promptly supplied with good substitutes. Apply at No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 14.

ARMY AND NAVY INSURANCE.—THE New-York General Insurance Office, No. 240 Broadway, insures Officers or Soldiers in the Army or Navy against being wounded or killed in the service during the war, for a premium of only ten per cent. Send for circulars, giving full particulars. AGENTS wanted in every regiment; ten per cent. commission allowed.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

UNION MASS MEETING.

Continued from First Page.

at least, as naturally and justifiably exciting resistance among the people of the City of New-York. But he made no answer to Gen. DIX's question, except to say that when he should receive the President's reply to his request, he would—write him again. On the 8th of August Gen. DIX wrote again to Gov. SEYMOUR reminding him of his previous request and the necessity of prompt action—rebuking him in terms of just severity for attempting still further to excite hostility against the draft, vindicating it from the opprobrious epithets he had applied to it, and again asking whether he would, by the use of the militia under his control, enforce the laws of the United States, which, by the Constitution, were the "supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." On the 15th of August, one week after that, Gov. SEYMOUR replies to Gen. DIX that he had received the President's answer to his request that the draft might be suspended; and he regretted that the President did not see fit to *comply* with his request. He said he would use the militia of the State to enforce the State laws, but that it could not be expected that the militia of the State of New-York should be used to perform a duty which was devolved upon the authorities of the United States. That was the nearest to an explicit answer which Gen. DIX could pump out of Gov. SEYMOUR by his direct and persistent efforts. On the 18th of August, Gen. DIX wrote again to Gov. SEYMOUR, telling him that he should take care himself that the draft was enforced [applause;] that, greatly against his convictions of good policy, he had been compelled, by his (Gov. SEYMOUR'S) delays and refusals to enforce the draft by the aid of the militia of the State, to call upon the general Government for troops, and that troops enough would be in the City to secure the prompt and effective enforcement of the law. Thirty-five thousand men, or thereabouts, were brought to this City from the Army of the Potomac, merely to preserve order here, within the jurisdiction of Gov. SEYMOUR. These 35,000 troops remained here something like a month, to preserve order here, and against—whom but Gov. SEYMOUR and his friends! And on or about the 15th of September, Gen. ROSECRANS, having failed to receive the reinforcements which he needed, because those reinforcements were here doing duty in the City of New-York, was attacked by Gen. BRAGG and compelled to retreat, thus losing the most brilliant chance to end this rebellion that has been presented from the time the rebellion first broke out. And now who is responsible for that failure? More than that of any other man in the United States did the action of Gov. SEYMOUR, here in this specific case, lead to the failure of Gen. ROSECRANS to destroy the army of BRAGG and end the rebellion, for that army is about the only strength the rebellion has left. Now consider, fellow-citizens, that this is the action of a man made Governor by the people of the State of New-York, under the idea that by electing him they would secure a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and a more speedy ending of the rebellion. He has done nothing, from the day he went into office to the present time, but attempt to clog the wheels of the General Government. He has done everything he could to cripple its energies, to destroy the effects of its measures, to misrepresent its policy, to excite odium among the people of this State against the Government—and he has done everything in his power by that indirect, but most effective action, to give a prompt, speedy and crowning triumph to the men now in arms against the Government and Constitution of the United States. Now this is the record which the people of the State of New-York made up one year ago. How does it read? How will they like it themselves when they come to read it? Do you suppose the people who voted for Gov. SEYMOUR had any idea of such a result? Do you suppose that they believed for one moment that the great power they thus placed in his hands would thus be wielded for their own destruction? Consider how the case would have been under a different result. Just imagine for one moment that instead of SEYMOUR as Governor, Gen. JOHN A. DIX had been Governor, [applause,] or any other man, equally loyal, equally resolute and zealous in supporting the Government, would he have contented himself with giving to it this half-way support? Nothing that could have been done would have been left undone to strengthen the arm of the Government, to fill up its armies, to replenish their ranks, and execute the laws, to strengthen the hearts of the people, and encourage their hopes, and lead them, one and all, to say that now and forever this Government should be sustained so long as there was a rebel in arms against it. [Applause.] Now upon this, among other points, the people of this State, on the first Tuesday of November, are to pronounce their verdict, and they are to decide whether it is best—whether it is conformable to the interests of this country—whether it is conducive to the preservation of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, that the State of New-York should stand any longer in a position of hostility to the Government of the United States. When they look back upon the record of the past, and look forward to the action which ought to be taken during the next year, I have no doubt they will range themselves side by side with the other great sister States, and in a tone so decisive, so powerful, and so overwhelming, that even Gov. SEYMOUR must and will be bound to respect it—proclaim that the State of New-York will stand by the Government of the United States, and sustain it in the measures it may adopt to crush this rebellion and restore the Union. [Applause.] We still see sundry reasons alleged why they ought not to do this. That same question of arbitrary arrests, of course, in almost every Democratic speech is held up. The people are told that they are losing their liberty—that the Government of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is destroying all our rights—that ABRAHAM LINCOLN himself is a monster of despotism, a bloody tyrant, seeking nothing but to bathe his hands in the political blood of his fellow-citizens; and as certain to go down to the grave memorable as a man who destroyed every vestige of American liberty. Now, I think the people who know ABRAHAM LINCOLN will recognize the accuracy of that portrait! He is just the man that would want to do that sort of thing! The real complaint against him has been from the beginning that he was not half severe enough against the rebels. [Applause.] No man who knows anything of him believes that there is an impulse of his heart that would lead him for one instant to touch one particle of the liberties of the American people, except for the purpose of preserving the great charter of *all* their liberties. [Applause.] In this matter of arbitrary arrests these gentlemen forget the teachings of history, as well as the language of the Constitution. They neglect to remind the people, and seem to forget themselves, that the Constitution itself expressly provides for these arbitrary arrests, when it provides that the writ of *habeas corpus* may be suspended in case of insurrection and invasion whenever the public safety may require. Who is to be the judge of those cases in which the public safety does require it? At the outset, Congress not being in session, the President was compelled to act upon his judgment. Then the Democrats said it was a usurpation of power—that Congress alone can pass a law suspending the writ. Now when Congress met it did pass just such a law, and yet I do not see that the Democrats are one whit better satisfied. The fact is their objection it not to the *mode*, but to the doing of the thing itself, and it is precisely so in regard to all the measures for the prosecution of this war, against which they array themselves. They pretend that their objection is to the mode of carrying on the war, and the manner of crushing the rebellion, while their real hostility is to the prosecution of the war and the crushing of the rebellion at all. I have heard it said: "I will not vouch for it, although the authority given to me is very high, I have heard that Gov. SEYMOUR has more than once in conversation with men of his own party, but who did not share his views, declared his belief that the best thing this country could do would be to accept the rebellion as an acknowledged fact, and the Government of the Confederacy as the Government of the whole country—that the Montgomery Constitution was better than ours, and that JEFFERSON DAVIS would only hold office one term, and then we might again have a Northern President administering the Montgomery Constitution. [Hisses.] I know nothing of Gov. SEYMOUR which would warrant me, in saying that he is a man likely to entertain such sentiments; but I do say that if he did entertain them, he could, as Governor of this State, have done nothing more effectually to carry them out than he has done during the year he has held office. [Applause.] The enemies of the Government speak of this matter of arbitrary arrests as a novelty in history—in our history, as well as in English history—and Gov. SEYMOUR quoted the language of a celebrated English orator, that every man's house is his castle. Now I suppose most of you have heard of that Democrat of the olden time whose name was JACKSON, [Applause] who once held an appointment in the army, who was sometimes called "Old Hickory"—and you have all heard of New-Orleans. While he was holding that city, after peace had been concluded, he still maintained martial law, because he had received no official information that the war was over. That was denounced as an act of despotism and hardship. An editor of a newspaper, whose name was LOUALLIER—(I am sorry to say there were some editors in those days who were not as loyal as all editors are now supposed to be—[laughter]—this editor attacked Gen. JACKSON for maintaining martial law under those circumstances. Gen. JACKSON did not argue the question with him, but simply arrested him and put him in prison. LOUALLIER applied to a lawyer named MORRELL to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*. There were lawyers in those days who would do those things, though there are not now. [Laughter.] MORRELL applied to Judge HALL, and he issued the writ. Gen. JACKSON arrested both the lawyer and the Judge, and put them both in prison. [Applause.] Another editor, a Mr. HOLLANDER, soon after spoke of the matter incidentally as a "dirty trick." Gen. JACKSON arrested him, and put him in prison also! [Applause.] There they were—a quartette, all in prison for no definite crime known to the law. The arrests were slightly arbitrary, and their necessity would probably not be very apparent to Democrats of the present day. But Gen. JACKSON, who was a Democrat of the old school, thought that in cases of emergency the shortest way of providing against danger of this kind was the best. Three days after that came official news that peace had been concluded. The General discharged the prisoners, whereupon Judge HALL summoned Gen. JACKSON into Court, and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and his compeers. The General paid the fine. The matter rested about thirty years, when the Democrats in Congress, led by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the "noblest Roman of them all," passed a bill refunding to Gen. JACKSON the thousand dollars, which his fidelity to duty and his country had cost him. The bill received the vote of every Democrat in both Houses of Congress. Yet Democrats now-a-days are shocked at the bare thought of such arrests as those made by Gen. JACKSON, even when they are necessary to save the life of the nation.

Now there is one instance; I can quote another which, perhaps in the eyes of Democrats, will not appear so strong, but the authority is certainly respectable, and perhaps as authority, is quite as good. Just before our Declaration of Independence, in Jan. 1776, while Gen. WASHINGTON was in command of the army, it was believed that an attempt would be made to capture the City of New-York by the British, with the aid of their allies among us. In Queens County, L. I., there were a great many Tories in that day, and I believe there are some of their political descendants there at the present time. [Laughter.] They met in County Convention to decide as to whether they would obey the recommendation to elect delegates to the Provincial Congress or not. The Provincial Congress was to act on behalf of all the colonies and decide whether we should declare independence of Great Britain, or in what way we would resist her injustice. In this County Convention a majority voted that they would not elect delegates to that Congress. That would seem to be rather a simple act—it does not seem to be a high crime or misdemeanor against the State. And yet, Gen. WASHINGTON and the Provincial Congress together, both acting upon their own responsibility, sent forces into Queens County and arrested every man who voted against the election of delegates, and took them to Philadelphia and put them in prison. [Applause.] And the Provincial Congress immediately passed a law declaring that "men who refuse to defend their country should be excluded from its protection, and be prevented from doing it injury." [Applause.] I wish to be understood that I am stating these facts on the authority of the *History of the Constitution of the United States*, a most able and excellent work written by GEORGE TICNOR CURTIS, who is now a member of a "Society for the diffusion of political knowledge in New-York, and Mr. CURTIS himself speaks of these persons as men "who from a sense of duty or from cupidity, or from some motive good or bad, made their election to adhere to the public enemy; and they were, therefore," says Mr. CURTIS, "*rightfully* classed among the enemies of the country by those whose business it was to conduct its affairs and to fight its battles." And the Provincial Congress also passed an act providing that these men should be put out of the protection of the United Colonies, and that any attorney or lawyer who should prosecute or defend any suit at law for any one of them should be treated as a public enemy. [Applause.] So you see arbitrary arrests are not quite new in this country. When BURR's Conspiracy broke out in 1807, although there was no public danger, as it turned out, the Senate of the United States, on the recommendation of THOMAS JEFFERSON, passed an act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* for three months; and nothing but the disappearance of all practical necessity for the measure led the House of Representatives to reject the bill. But whenever, in cases of great emergency, the public safety required it, this nation, like every other nation, has laid aside all those safeguards provided for the time of peace, and has used all its powers to protect its own life and prolong its own existence. [Applause.] Now, they are very fond of talking about England, and they say that England never suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*. England has suspended the *habeas corpus* five times, where in this country it has been suspended once. Go back to the time of the Pretender in 1715, and '45 again, and so down through all the rebellions England has experienced; in almost every instance, in direct terms or by equivalent legislation, the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended by the English Parliament. Take the case of the Irish rebellion in 1848: One would suppose that half a dozen regiments would have put down such a rebellion as that proved to be; yet the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended—passing the House of Commons one day and the House of Lords the next, and in both by a unanimous vote—on the ground of its absolute necessity. Let me read you what some of the great men of Parliament said on that occasion. The Earl of Derby, who is fond now-a-days of reproaching us with disregarding personal rights, then said he declared himself in favor of the bill. "The persons," said he, "whom I wish to see punished are those who have sufficient skill, who have sufficient information and intelligence, to keep themselves free from such legal guilt as would bring them under the operation of the law, but who are morally guilty of the crime of inciting to treason, murder, rebellion and civil war." Sir ROBERT PEEL said he believed the measure to be necessary, and therefore he should vote for it. And Lord BROUGHAM used language just as appropriate to-day as then, and more appropriate in our case than it was in his. "A friend of liberty," said he, "I have lived and so shall I die—nor do I care now soon that may be if I *cannot be the friend of liberty without being the friend of traitors at the same time*." [Applause.] Would to God that HORATIO SEYMOUR and scores of men equally prominent in our country had one-tenth part of the noble devotion to liberty and their country which then animated the breast of that noble Lord! [Applause.] Let them remember that the only guarantee which any man has for his personal rights or liberties—the only guarantee he can ever hope to have, is found in the Constitution of the United States, and in the Union, by whose power alone it can be maintained; and when they are struck down, every man's personal liberty must perish with them. Preserve the Constitution save the nation—keep it a great, united, powerful Republic—then your liberties will be secure. Without that you have no liberty—no title, no show of title to the smallest political right that any citizen of a free country can enjoy. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, I shall not tresspass longer on your attention. My purpose has been merely to call to your notice some points connected with the peculiar position of this State in the coming contest, and especially to the influence which the Democratic victory a year ago has had upon the progress of the war and the fortunes of the Republic. The discussion of the more general topics involved in the question I leave for the distinguished gentlemen who will come after me. This rebellion must be put down by force, or this Government must perish. There may be men selfish enough to care little for that catastrophe. But the great mass of the American people cling to the Union, to this great and glorious Republic, with a fond affection which transcends their love of houses or lands, of children or of life itself, and they will never consent to the destruction of this Union, nor to the overthrow of the Government which is charged with its defence. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

The President, after Mr. RAYMOND retired, introduced Hon. HENRY WILSON, who was warmly received. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: After listening, as you have to-night, to the admirable speech of your distinguished fellow-citizen, Gov. RAYMOND, I can hardly hope to say anything that will incite you to discharge the high duty you owe to your country in November next. When rebel cannon brought down the good old flag of our country that waved over Sumter, our country asked us to give to it all we had and all we hoped to be—to sacrifice party, to forget all of the past concerning party organizations and party educations, and to remember only that we had a country to protect and a nation to save. When I heard the intelligence that the blood of the men of Massachusetts reddened the streets of Baltimore, I resolved to forget all the claims of party, and to give to my country whatever I had to give in this contest. [Applause.] Twenty-four companies are in the field to-night, in face of the rebel legions, raised and organized by my efforts. More than two hundred officers have entered the service, bearing commissions secured by my influence, and I always forgot to ask what their political sentiments were. Since this rebellion broke upon the country, 6,725 military nominations have passed through the Military Committee, of which I am a member; that Committee, composed of four Republicans and three Democrats, never gave a divided political vote on a single one of those nominations. [Applause.] I come to you to-night, I can say in the sincerity of my heart, not to speak for the claims of any political party, but for that of our periled country. [Applause.] You of New-York have sent more than two hundred thousand of your sons to fight the battles of the Republic. You heard the glad music of their march as they moved away to the battle-field; you saw the glittering steel upon which they carried the fortunes of their country; you saw their banners as they fluttered away from your sight, and you asked Almighty God to be with and protect your heroes as they moved to the battle-field. They have borne the banners of the Republic bravely on many a battle-field. Many of them lie to-night under the sods of the rebel States; many of them are in the hospitals; many of them, wounded and maimed, have come back to you; but, thank God, thousands of them live to-night, and are ready to follow their old banners again to battle and to victory. You ask these sons of New-York that you have sent to the battle-field to bare their bosoms to the shot and shell of rebel cannon—to stand up bravely in the fire and blood of battle, and do the duty they owe their country, and you would not forgive your sons, your brothers, your dear and loved ones, if they should turn their backs upon the enemies of their country, and shrink from the path of duty, although it might be swept by rebel cannon. [Applause.] You have a duty to perform in November next as sacred as the duty your soldiers have to perform in the field, and let me say to you, you have no right to trifle with that duty. Your country asks you to go to the ballot-boxes in November, and give your vote so as to smite this rebellion in the face: it asks you to go to the ballot-box and so vote as to strengthen the Government of your country and weaken the chiefs of this rebellion. This rebellion must be put down by the bullets of your soldiers and the ballots of your citizens, and the ballot is as potential to crush this rebellion as is the bullet. And, gentlemen, your own soldiers would be justified quite as much who, in the day of battle, should turn their backs to the enemies of their country and pour their shots into the bosoms of their comrades, as you will be in New-York in November next, to give a vote to sustain such men as HORATIO SEYMOUR and his friends. [Applause.]

Mr. WILSON continued in a strain of great eloquence and concluded thus:

The American people never have forgiven the men who sinned against patriotism, and I do not believe they ever will. Who would now be found to boast that he had Tory blood in his veins, or that he was descended from the Tories of the Revolution? I tell you, gentlemen, those men who are sinning against the country this day, will go down, after the rebellion closes, under the heel of the American people. [Cheers.] Our brave soldiers who are fighting for their country in the field—who have learned that whenever they stand up in the face of the enemy, they are fighting rebel Democrats and nobody else in the world—and that Democrats here in the North sympathize with the men who are firing upon the flag of their country, and who pour their shots into their bosoms—they will come back, and do you believe they will vote for men who have raised a movement to resist the law enacted to fill their wasted ranks? [Cheers.] I tell you these men will go down beneath the condemnation of the people of the country; and I hope you will go to the people of the State of New-York and appeal especially to the young men of this State, to have no lot or part with those men who are politically dead, and who will go down with dishonored names in the history of the Republic. Rally the people of the great State of New-York, and put them on the side of their country, so that the President can lean upon New-York, and feel that the great Empire State will support him. [Cheers.] Place New-York so that your brave soldiers in the field, in the face of the enemy, can turn back and feel that the heart of the Empire State throbs responsive to the Constitution and the Union and a vigorous prosecution of the war. [Prolonged applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The President, in response to loud calls for Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, said that their worthy Attorney-General had been lately beyond the lines of his jurisdiction, and he would now perhaps explain the cause. Mr. DICKINSON was received with that hearty applause which always greets his appearance, and delivered a speech replete with all his usual spirit, wit and eloquence, which is crowded out of these columns this morning.

THE ALHAMBRA CIRCUS.—The numerous patrons of this most popular place of amusement will regret to learn that to-day (Saturday) is positively the last of the performances in New-York, as the Pavilion will be removed to Brooklyn early on Monday morning, where the entire company will appear each afternoon and evening of next week. Those who have not seen the extraordinary troupe of Bedouin Arabs, the fearless and graceful equestrians, Mme. MARIE MACARTE and EATON STONE, or listened to the genteel witticisms of Mr. JAMES COOK, will do well to avail themselves of these last opportunities, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Industrious Mothers, Artistic Milliners, Skillful Dressmakers and all enterprising ladies, should take Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, for its five useful full-sized Patterns, numerous elegant Engravings, and practical information on every department of Ladies' and Children's Dress. The splendid Fall number now ready.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—First, learn what are your real capabilities. This, phrenology and physiology explain. Examinations with full descriptions daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE CITY TRADE.—The subscriber offers to the trade the following Wines and Liquors, imported and bottled by himself, warranted of the best quality:

9,000 cases of "Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps."
500 cases of Old Cognac Brandy.
250 cases of Scotch and Irish Whisky.
500 cases of Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines.
100 cases of St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.
For sale by UDOLPHO WOLFE.
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 13, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Please send down as soon as possible, and put a connection on three more doors. There was an attempt last night to enter the house, but, thanks to your Telegraph Alarm, the burglar succeeded in getting no further than the opening of the window.

Yours, &c.,
E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway

[Advertisement.]

Knocks on the head have sometimes a very deadening effect, but KNOX on the head, in the shape of one of the airy and elegant Fall Hats, just issued from No. 212 Broadway, is always exhilarating in its influence. No one who wears one of these wondrous productions of creative genius can ever have any ideas enter his head that are not of the most brilliant and forcible description.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE INDIANS, and of the great spectacular drama, "Edric the Dane," of the Dutch comedian, Mr. D. L. MORRIS, and of the Dutch farce, "The Dutchman's Ghost," at BARNUM'S. Who will fail seeing all these for the last time? Performances both afternoon and evening. Giant Boy, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED

BURTUS—ALLEN.—At Calvary Church, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. W. A. W. Maybin, Mr. JOHN A. BURTUS and Miss CATHERINE ALLEN.

BERGEN—SPADER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. A. P. Pierce, WILLIAM H. BERGEN and PHEBE L., adopted daughter of John L. Spader, Esq., and daughter of Hon. William Spader, of Monmouth County, N. J.

BROWN—MAWBEY.—In Woodbridge, N. J., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. L. Jaques, ALBERT D. BROWN, of Rahway Neck, N. J., and C. VICTORIA, only daughter of W. W. Mawbey, Esq. No cards.

CAHOONE—PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. R. C. Hand, ANDREW M. CAHOONE and MARY R., daughter of Daniel P. Parker, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

CABLE—FROST.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. D. W. C. Van Gassbeek, CHARLES W. CABLE and PHEBE M., eldest daughter of J. T. Frost, Esq., all of North Salem, N. Y.

COX—DELANO.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Edward B. Boggs, HENRY T. COX and MARY A. D. DELANO, daughter of the late Edwin Delano, Esq.

CHALMERS—ANDERSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. J. Hutchinson, THOMAS H. CHALMERS, Jr., of New-York, and Miss JUSTINA V. ANDERSON, youngest daughter of Wm. T. Anderson, Esq., of Princeton, N. J.

DUNNING—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, ANDREW DUNNING and Miss SELINA ELIZABETH, daughter of Selina and the late John Smith, all of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FRISHMUTH—CONOVER.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at Keyport, N. J., by Rev. S. Lockwood, JACOB FRISHMUTH, M. D., and HENRIETTA CONOVER, daughter of P. P. Conover, all of Keyport. No cards.

HEWLETT—FRASER.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, by Rev. E. F. Edwards, JOHN D. HEWLETT and HARRIETTE A. FRASER, both of the above place.

MOORE—CROPSEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Richmond, by Rev. Jacob Fehrmann, WILLIAM C. MOORE and SARAH A., daughter of J. R. Cropsey, all of Staten Island.

ROBERTS—HIRSCH.—In Keene, N. H., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Wm. O. White, Mr. M. S. ROBERTS, of this City, and Miss N. D., daughter of Charles Hirsch, Esq., of Keene, N. H. No cards.

SEAMAN—WARNER.—In Jamesport, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. S. A. Gibbs, THOMAS J. SEAMAN, of Brooklyn, and ROSA F. WARNER, of the former place.

DIED.

ARCHIBALD.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, at Nantucket, Mass., (where she has resided for 25 years,) Miss SUSAN W. ARCHIBALD, formerly of New-York City.

☞ Orange County (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BAYLES.—In Tarrytown, on Friday, Oct. 16, JAMES BAYLES, aged 76 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock.

BLISS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, KATE SANFORD, youngest daughter of George Bliss and the late Catherine S. Bliss, aged 19 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 357 5th-av., on Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CURRIER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, NATTIE, youngest son of Charles and Elizabeth Currier, aged 3 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock, from the North Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Elmendorf's,) in Clermont-av., near Myrtle.

FLOY.—After a short illness, on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 14, Rev. JAMES FLOY, D. D., aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 50th-st., near the 2d-av., on Saturday, Oct. 17, at 2 o'clock.

HAWLEY.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 16, WILLIAM HAWLEY, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence. Cars leave the New-York and New-Haven Depot at 7 o'clock A. M., connecting with Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, for Ridgefield.

JONES.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 15, ROBERT H. JONES, eldest son of Henry R. and the late Mary Ann Jones, late Adjutant of the 36th regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 24 years, 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends, and the members of St. Stephen's Church, also the officers and members of the regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, Oct. 18, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARSTON.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 16, WILLIAM P. MARSTON, aged 25 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Gabriel Van Cott, No. 243 West 32d-st., on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MANCHESTER.—In Albany, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, of diphtheria, ALFRED PERRY, son of Elisha W. and Mary A. Manchester.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, after a lingering illness, CYNTHIA, wife of John Palmer, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of De Kalb and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PEMBERTON.—In Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct 15, EMILY B., only child of William H. and Emily F. Pemberton, aged 1 year, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at St Paul's Church, Eastchester, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ROBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, EMILY F., only daughter of Lydia Ann and the late Henry Robins, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 15 West Baltic-st., on Monday, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

STOUTENBURGH.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, JOHN P. STOUTENBURGH, eldest son of Alfred and Adaline Stoutenburgh, in the 26th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at 2 P. M., on Sunday, the 18th inst., from the residence of his father-in-law, John Pearsall, No. 29 West 46th st. The relatives and friends of both families, also, the members and ex-members of Company C, Seventy-first regiment N. Y. S. N. G., are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Tarrytown, on Thursday, Oct. 15, JAMES W. SMITH, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 17, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot for the 11 A. M. train from Chambers-st.

☞ New-Brunswick (N. J.) papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Paterson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, Mrs. L. A., wife of Rev. Orsamus H. Smith, in the 59th year of her age.

SEAMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 16, WILLIAM S. SEAMAN, aged 25 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Company C, 13th regiment New-York State National Guard, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 13 Fulton-av., on Sunday, Oct. 18, (postponed from Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

STUART.—On Friday, Oct. 16, after a short but severe illness, ISABELLA, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Stuart, late of Aughleasd, County Donegal, Ireland, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock, without further notice, from No. 78 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

THOMPSON.—On Friday morning, Oct. 16, CHARLES F. THOMPSON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner old Bedford road and Putnam-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Mills Homestead, Orange County, N. Y., CATHARINE, wife of A. P. Wilson, of Westchester County, N. Y., and daughter of the late Jonathan and Jane McCord Mills, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Homestead, this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 12 | Sun sets..... 5 19 | Moon sets.. 9 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Charles Martel, Borlot, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Louisa Moore, Winter, New-Orleans, U. S. Asst. Quartermaster; Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers James S. Green, Mulliner, Washington, Jas. Hand; Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore.

Ship Portsmouth, Tarleton, Acapulco, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Freundschaft, Moller, Penarth Roads, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary, (Br.,) Lord, Santa Cruz, Cuba, C. & E. J. Peters; Nom, (Br.,) Maxwell, Demarara, Wm. M. Smith; Philena, Morse, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Kyelstadt, (Norw.,) Werger, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Vizer, ——, Bordeaux, Rorke & Girardin; Dorothea, (Dutch,) Hamilton, Smith, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Victoria, (Fr.,) Carmeva, Havre, Baetjer & De Vertu.

Brigs Express, (Br.,) Frith, Halifax, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Ann, Yates, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.; Scotland, (Br.,) Francis, Barbados, E. T. Smith; Arrow, (Br.,) Downey, St. Johns, N. F., H. L. Routh & Sons; Alfaratta, (Br.,) McAlmon, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schooners H. Castoff, Albro, Bristol, R. I., L. Kenny; H. M. Morse, Gardner, Alexandria, L. Kenny; Milton, Hulse, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Ramboa, Smith, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Ann, Cole, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; W. A. Ellis, Hughes, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; J. W. Congdon, (Br.,) Simmons, Curacoa, J. V. Haviland & Co; Phebe, Morrow, Havana, Doliner, Potter & Co.; D. B. Warner, Alden, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; M. S. Partridge, Hicks, Bridgeport, W. S. Brown & Co.; Oregon, Pratt, New-Bedford, W. S. Brown & Co.; Antelope, Mortor, New-Bedford, W. S. Brown & Co; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; B. N. Rogers, Holmes, Deal Island, G. G. Whipple, Lawson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Albert Dexter, Doane, Boston, Baker & Dayton; H. T. Wood, Potter, Newbern, W. C. Hamilton; Tropic Bird, (Br.,) McDougall, Trinidad de Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Sons.

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship Columbia, Barton, New Orleans 10th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

U. S. steam transport Diamond State, Nickle, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Constitution, Greenman, Alexandria 41 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington 46 hours to J. Hand.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Alexander, (of Bath,) Brown, New-Orleans 20 ds., in ballast to H. P. & H. Thompson. Had head winds the entire passage.

Ship Eagle Wing, (of Boston,) Linneken, London Sept. 15, with coal to order.

Ship Albion, Ireland, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Bark Eagle, McDonald, (of Liverpool,) Horton, Remedios 8 ds., with sugar to master. The schr. Sophia, Johnson, from Havana for Nassau, N. P., put into Carribean about the 3d, leaky.

Bark Stella, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen Sept. 10, with mdse. and 150 passengers to Herman, Koop & Co. Came the passage north about Shetland; first part of the passage had very rough weather and strong westerly gales; latter part, fine weather and light variable winds.

Bark Teresa, (Dan.,) Jacobson, Maracaibo 19 ds., with coffee, hides, etc., Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Princess Alexandra, (Dan.,) Muller, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with scrap iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. The ship Enoch Train, from Cardiff for San Francisco.

Bark Linda, (of Philadelphia,) Hewitt, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and tobacco to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Jane Spiers, (of Glasgow,) Scott, St. Thomas 19 ds., in ballast to W. & A. Nelson.

Bark R. W. Griffith, (Br., of Turks Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward.

Bark Alamo, Godfrey, New-Orleans 22 ds., in ballast to Wakeman & Dimon.

Bark R. A. Allen, Patten, Tortugas 15 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown. 16th inst., at 3 A. M., coming in the Hook, went ashore on the point of the false hook, and was got off by the steam tug Blanche Paige, with the loss of part of the shoe.

Bark Michael, (Pruss.,) Mallan, Swansea 37 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Princeton, (Br., of Demarara,) Seeley, Demarara Sept. 20, with sugar to master.

Bark John Benson, Johnston, Arecibo, P. R., Sept. 26, with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Bark Linda Stewart, Perkins, Guantanamo, Cuba, 15 ds., with sugar to John Thompson.

Bark A. A. Drebert, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McMullen, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Dodd & Kelly.

Bark Ellingwood, Ellingwood, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Penniman, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Fickett, Tobasco 40 ds., via Havana 1st inst., with mahogany to Peck & Church.

Brig Nellie, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Clark, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to John Boynton's Son.

Brig Isis, (of P. E. I.,) Newett, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Brig Julia, (Br., of Barbados,) Shackford, Para Sept. 14, the river 16th, via Barbados 26th.

Brig Favorite, (Norw.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Fashion, (Br., of Shelburne,) Murphy, Inagua 14 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. The brig St. Jago, fm. St. Domingo for Boston, went ashore Sept. 27, on Inagua Reef, and became a total wreck; cargo of logwood saved.

Brig Knut Bennear, (Swed.,) Swensen, Para 30 ds., with rubber to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig S. B. Johnson, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Jacmel Sept. 23, with logwood to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Celestine, (Fr.,) Beauregard, Bordeaux 48 ds., with mdse. to Rorke & De Girardin.

Brig Ernestine, (Swed.,) Jarecke, Charleston, Eng., June 3, and 37 ds from Bordeaux, with china clay to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Walter Paine, (Br., of Greenock,) Allen, Sydney, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe.

17 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Adelma, Somers, Rondout for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., very heavy.

BELOW—Fr. bark Industrie, fm. Bordeaux.

Sailed.

Steamers De Molay, City of Bath.

Ships Richard Alsop, Dr. Barth, Antoinette, Manilla.

Barks Xantho, Anna Delius, Elizabeth, Return.

Brigs Ruatan, Mentor, Water Lilly.

Schooners Rosa, Carrie Wells, Harriet, E. Brown, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The French frigate Guerriere is in the Naval Dry Dock, at Brooklyn, and a large number of men are at work on her.

The steamship Evening Star sails from Pier No. 37, N. R., at 3 P. M., to-morrow, 17th, for New-Orleans and Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Arr. bark R. B. Walker, fm. New-York.

Also arr. bark Waltham, New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Earl Elgin—ship, bound W., with loss of jibboom, fore topmast and main top gallantmast, Sept. 20, lat. 40 38, lon. 6 48.

Kingston—Br. bark, from Newport for Portland, Oct. 2, lat. 47 36, lon. 38 02.

Johanna Kepler—Meck. bark, hence for London, Oct. 10, lat. 42 12, lon 60 15.

Nebraska—brig, of Boston, bound S., 13th inst., lat. 35, lon. 73 20.

Willard—schr., from Port-au-Prince for Boston, 19 ds. out, 18th inst., lat. 36 26, lon. 74.

Geniveive—Fr. bark, from Havre for Mexico, Sept. 9, lat. 37 26, lon. 21 46.

Foreign Ports.

At Tobasco Sept. 5, Br. brig George Dean, for Liverpool in 14 days.

At Guantanamo 1st inst., bark Aura, for Philadelphia; brig Leonard Berry, for New-York do.

At Maracaibo Sept. 27, bark Ilva, from St. Thomas, just arrived.

At Demarara Sept. 20, Br. brig Southern Belle, for New-York in 7 ds.

At Trinidad de Cuba Sept. 26, barks Casco, Gardner, for New-York, loading; R. G. W. Dodge, from do. disch.

At Para Sept. 14, brig Isabella, Hanfield, for New-York via Barbados, in a few days.

At Barbados Sept. 26, bark Reindeer, discg.; brig A. B. Patterson, do.

At Para Sept. 16, brigs Julia, for New-York next day; Isabella, for do. in 7 ds.

At Jacmel Sept. 27, brigs J. E. Letsen, for New-York next day; J. A. Thompson, hence, just arr.

At Rio Janeiro Aug. 27, B. D. Metcalf, from Cardiff, discg.; Oscar, from do. do.; M. Greenleaf, do. do.; Gentoo, do. do.; Loch Lamar, ready to sail for ——, and others before reported. The bark Hazard put in with mainmast sprung.

At Sagua 1st inst., brig Ionic, loading.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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O how Adam prized the treasure,
How he gloated on each curl,
Flowing soft as angel's plumage,
Round her perfect brow of pearl!

Would you have this power, this glory?
Would you laugh at changing time?
Would you dread not blighting fever,
Or the aridness of clime?
Would you be like your first parents,
With a glorious crown of hair,
Waving, curling, glowing o'er you,
In the dryest, darkest air?

Hate you scurf's disease and dandruff?
Love you cleanliness like those
Who made their exquisite toilet,
Long ago by Eden's rose?
Wish you for the perfect beauty?
Pine you for the fadeless glow?
Then without a doubt of triumph,
To my guardian STERLING go!

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INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Politics, Sentiments, Life and Markets of the Confederate States.

THE FEDERAL GENERALS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 6.

It has been observed that not many Federal Generals have been killed in this war. The military expediency of keeping out of danger is fully appreciated by those heroes, so self-denying of glory, so generous in their distribution of the posts of honor and peril to the humble privates in their ranks. BURNSIDE, butting the heads of his rank and file against the ramparts of Fredericksburgh, and ensconcing himself in a snug covert three miles from the roar of battle, is a fair specimen of the military discretion of the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces. It is a rare thing to hear of one of them who is unmindful of the great law of self-preservation. Such slaughter as has been among the common soldiers of the Yankee army has not often been witnessed, nor such exemption from peril as their leaders have enjoyed. SCOTT, MCCLELLAN, MCDOWELL, BUEL, POPE, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, all live, and not even a scar to testify that they have ever been engaged in a battle of this war.

And yet, though successful in escaping Confederate bullets, they are as dead to all intents and purposes as if they had shared the fate of the thousands whom they have driven to the slaughter. Not one of the long array we have mentioned has survived the fields of their former notoriety. Each and all of them have been paralyzed by the shock of arms which they so carefully kept out of, and laid up in a mausoleum where they are scarcely objects of curiosity to the living world. The Confederates have killed them one and all, as effectually as if they had perforated their carcases with minnié bullets. Better would it have been for their reputation to have perished in the smoke and din of battle, than to go down to posterity not only defeated but disgraced. They have purchased a few years of life at the expense of all that makes life desirable to a soldier. With them the process of decomposition has begun before death, and they are masses of living putrefaction—a stench in the nostrils of all mankind and of themselves.

Our people, therefore, need feel no discouragement if the loss of the enemy in Generals is so much less apparently than our own. In reality it is greater. Every defeat disgraces them, drives them from their positions, renders them as impotent, and far more contemptible than if they had been slain in battle

HIGH PRICES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 3.

The rapid advance in all necessaries of clothing and subsistence threatens us with great distress. We cannot see how unemployed persons, and how those who live on incomes and salaries, are to get along, especially at the inclement season of the year now approaching. How are they to buy shoes and clothing at the present rates? Nay, how long are these rates to prevail? A great auction may in a day or two run them all up fifty per cent.! An auction thus has become to be regarded by the people with as much dread as a battle! A defeat on the battle-field could hardly bring more suffering upon them.

There is hardly any more encouragement to be derived from looking at the produce market. With ample supplies, by the blessing of Providence, through the country, we find the receipts in this market alarmingly limited. Holders are, therefore, enabled to run up prices out of all reason, and out of all conscience, these obstacles to oppression of a community weighing nothing with them, since they care nothing for reasons, and have no consciences.

We know that the currency is depreciated, but it is not depreciated as much as prices would indicate. There are causes originating in the cupidity and heartlessness of men employed in commerce and in agriculture which are weighing down the people and the cause, and which are threatening both more than the currency. Can the practices of these people be reformed? Can the distress they occasion be moderated by checking their extravagant demands upon consumers? These questions are growing daily more and more important. Something must be done. Produce must be distributed, prices must be reduced, gains must be disgorged, or there will be suffering intense, and intense suffering will beget, what? Think of it.

RICHMOND SENSATIONS.

The *Enquirer* says: "The city was exhilarated to a generous glow of enthusiasm early in the morning by a lurid picture of Chattanooga in flames, and the shells of two hundred and fifty mortars, howitzers, siege guns and columbiads bursting in magnificent confusion over the heads of the Yankee army, clustered in consternation all around it. This initial rumor was succeeded by the certain knocking of the *Ironsides*, at Charleston, into a cocked-hat, and the towing off of the spoiled remnants of that peculiarly objectionable monster into quarters outside of the bar. The smoke of this splendid achievement growing a little cool, rumor made a flank movement upon Tennessee, and brought up Gen. JOHNSTON at Murfreesboro in a blaze of glory, brim full of triumph, and with his heel on the head of the terrible anaconda. The next breeze 'that swept from the northeast' brought to our ears the stirring though familiar get-along sound of 'LEE in motion!'—to Washington, of course; and on the heels of this cheering and portentous zephyr, (supposing a zephyr to have heels,) the modest but earnest report of the evacuation of the City of Norfolk.

These sublime rumors were as exhilarating beverages to the palate of the parched and thirsty public, and people went to bed dreaming of an aurora borealis at all four points of the compass, and a volcano of Confederate glory bursting up in the middle. Such a day for rumors has never been in Richmond, and for once they all looked the same way, and were good to hear. The disposition to try the truth of the several grand episodes above recorded was limited to a very few interested individuals, who couldn't be contented with good news without wanting to know where it came from, and all about it. Their morbid curiosity, however, availed nothing, and they got nothing for 'looking inside of the goose.'"

GREAT VICTORIES COOLLY TAKEN.

From the Richmond Examiner.

If a foreigner could have observed the bearing of the Southern people during the momentous events of the last few weeks, he must have thought them the most impassible and phlematic of nations. The news of a great victory was received, not merely with imperturbable calmness, but with something akin to frigid mistrust. The preconceived ideal of the people of the Southern States so familiar to the world must have appeared very much at variance with the reality. There is greater rejoicing over a single dubious and meagre victory in the land of granite, and codfish, and wooden nutmegs, than is accorded to a Chickamauga or a Manassas in the sunny region of cotton and tobacco.

The people have, indeed, evinced not only great temperance in the expression of their joy, but remarkable firmness and patience in the dark and tangled series of manœuvres which resulted in the recent victories in Northern Georgia. They display the same qualities in the long and trying suspense which still attends the movements of our armies, and retards the final development of the campaign. Three years of war have proved a severe school. We have not only learned to bridle our impatience and to wait composedly the tedious operations of strategy, but we have been rudely taught not to abandon ourselves to the first movements of triumph, nor to trust implicitly the rose-colored stories of the telegraph. These lessons have been peculiarly impressed upon us by our experience with the Army of the West. In the slight tinge of incredulity shown by the public to the bulletin of Chickamauga, there was evidently a recollection of Murfreesboro.

Now that the victory in the West is placed beyond the reach of cavil, and that we no longer fear that the sequel of the story, as on former occasions, may destroy its early promise, the country still awaits with deep anxiety a consummation of the work so well begun. It looks for the result of a plan which abandoned a valuable country and a strong line of defence. That result must not only be a repulse of the enemy, but, at least, the reacquisition of the territory abandoned for strategic reasons. To expect this much, as the sanction and reward of a policy which caused so much uneasiness and gloom, seems to be entirely within the bounds of reason.

Republics are not ungrateful, not, at least, when they are in pressing danger and necessity. Athens did not banish THEMISTOCLES until SOLOMIS and PLATEA had freed her from the danger of the Persian. Without for a moment insinuating a comparison between THEMISTOCLES and BRAGG, the latter may be assured that he will meet with no churlish or niggard praise if he can fulfill the hopes inspired by his recent victory. Let him but make an approximation to the reality of the rhetorical figure by which armies have so often been destroyed, and the most invidious criticism will be exchanged for unmeasured panegyric. "Nothing succeeds like success," is a French adage. Though not heretofore ranked among the favorite heroes of the popular fancy, the surrender or disastrous retreat of ROSECRANS will at once raise Gen. BRAGG to a high place of public favor.

The *dénouement* of the situation seems to be approaching. The assurance is given that the enemy is hampered to such an extent as to endanger his communication. His supplies have to be wagoned by immense trains at imminent risk from our cavalry. If this be a truthful representation of facts, he must speedily retreat, and, with an enterprising General opposed to him, that retreat should be ruinous. It is to be hoped that signal advantages will be obtained, and that our victory will not be summed up in the capture of a few thousand prisoners from the numerous hosts of the foe, or the gain of a few pieces of artillery so easily replaced by the immense resources of his arsenals and foundries.

The favorable reports which reach us that "our cavalry is in the right place," that ROSECRANS is straitened for supplies, *et id omne genus, have an unlucky family resemblance to similar assurances* which have been subsequently read by the light of disappointment, if not of defeat. Unfortunately the resources of the enemy for reinforcing, and his facilities of transportation are familiar to us. Our army may have been strengthened to a sufficient extent, and our position may possess advantages adequate to overcome these obstacles. *The long delay, however, is not auspicious.* Slow preparation and prodigal expenditure of labor are not usually valuable auxiliaries in the cautious and creeping movements of the enemy. It is to be hoped that the departure from the usual routine, so brilliantly inaugurated at Chickamauga, may be persisted in, and that under better auguries and more propitious circumstances than have yet been found in our Western army, the bright days of October may be signalized by the redemption of Tennessee.

THEY ARE CALLED TRAITORS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

By chapter cxc. of the Code, the offences against the sovereignty of the State are defined by section first:

"Treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or establishing without authority of the Legislature any Government within its limits separate from the existing Government; or holding or executing, in such usurped Government, any office, or professing allegiance or fidelity to it; or resisting the execution of the laws, under color of its authority; and such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in court, shall be punished with death."

One Colonel DANIEL E. DULANEY, aid to the bogus Governor PEIRPOINT, having been captured, will, we presume, be demanded by Governor LETCHER, and delivered up by the Confederate authorities for trial, under the above quoted law. This DULANEY is no prisoner of war; there is no war between the traitor PEIRPOINT and the Confederate Government. PEIRPOINT and DULANEY are both criminals in the eyes of the Virginia law. One has been apprehended, and, we hope, will be speedily brought to trial.

Retaliation is not now to be apprehended; but, even if it was, it should not for an instant prevent Governor LETCHER from asserting and protecting the sovereignty of the State, and punishing this DULANEY for violating the law. This DULANEY, Aid to bogus Governor PEIRPOINT, has rendered his treason palpable. Not only two, but, if necessary, many more witnesses can attest his villainous treason. Let him be tried, condemned, and executed.

WHAT GEN. S. D. LEE IS DOING.

It is very disagreeable to have to dash pleasant fancies; but we must, so far as possible, deal with facts. If Gen. S. D. LEE is at Murfreesboro, a fact of which there is as yet no official or other authentic information, he has not with him, we regret to say, the number of men given him by rumor. But he has a respectable force, and with it is operating on ROSECRANS' line of communication. He may, indeed, be at Murfreesboro, for full time has elapsed since he set out on his expedition for him to have reached that point, or he may be on the Nashville Railroad, much nearer to Chattanooga. In any event, there is little doubt but that his operations will be a source of serious annoyance to ROSECRANS. He will certainly much embarrass his communications by burning bridges and trestles, and intercepting trains, both on the railroad to Nashville and the one to Memphis. We shall hear more of his operations in a day or two.

COTTON DETHRONED.

The Sumter (S. C.) *Watchman* says:

"In riding over some 25 miles of Sumter District recently, we missed the wide extended fields of cotton upon which we were accustomed to look in former years; and in lieu thereof, we saw on every hand fields of corn, potatoes and sugar-cane, with an occasional patch of cotton. The gin and the screw are idle, but the wagons are busy hauling up the cane and the mills busy in expressing the juice, and the boilers seething with the foaming syrup. Verily, the King has laid aside his sceptre for a while, and Ceres and her sweet companions hold their delightful sway."

We reproduce the following items from the Mobile *Register*:

THE RECRUITING BUSINESS.

The business of recruiting the armies of the Confederacy was never so active as now. The able-bodied man of military age who escapes the nets of Confederate and State conscription which he encounters at every corner, must be as slippery as an eel. It has been a complaint in the army that a great many men capable of making good soldiers, were allowed to remain at home, while they bore the brunt of the war. The cause of the complaint is at an end. There are thousands of new brooms in the field, and all who owe service are being swept into the army.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.

Mobile continues remarkably healthy, notwithstanding the efforts of certain individuals to make it appear otherwise. Evil reports have been circulated in the country by interested parties, that the yellow fever was raging here. There is no spot in the South healthier than Mobile at present, and the indications are that it will remain so. It may be that the "yellow fever" has broken out among the wheat and corn speculators—in fact, we believe it to be epidemic among them—but the consumers are so strictly dieted that it is impossible for any disease to develop among them.

WOOD FORTY DOLLARS A CORD.

The Aldermen did not meet last week. This was unfortunate, as there are two important measures to be acted on by them. The first in importance is the procuring of wood for the "people" of this city. It was not the intention of the mover of this project to make a free gift of the wood purchased by the public money to the people, but it was to throw the weight of the City Treasury against the extortioners who are now demanding $40 per cord.

THE WHIPPING BUSINESS.

In the case of MILLER and MIMS, examined before Justice STARR yesterday, for whipping a negro to death, the defendants were sent to jail without bail. There appears to have been the greatest brutality used toward the unfortunate negro. We saw some of the sticks used on him, and we wonder how any man could so far forget his humanity as to beat anything with them. We leave the matter in the hands of the jury, hoping that our laws will be fully vindicated.

BLOODY AND FURIOUS.

The Mobile *News* contains the proceedings of a meeting held in Lowndes County, Mississippi, which adopted, unanimously, some resolutions, of which the following specimens will indicate the character:

Resolved, That a bottomless gulf of unfathomed blood and hate now separates us from the people of the United States, and that we will maintain that separation either to the recognition of our independent nationality, or our extermination as a free people.

Resolved, That any expression of a sentiment hinting in the remotest degree to recognize the probability of the reconstruction of the old Union, is cowardly and treasonable; that it should be scorned and crushed wherever it dare reveal itself by all true patriots, as well as by the strong arm of the Government.

THE PUBLIC DEFENCE.

In the State Senate on the 7th, the bill amendatory and reënactory of the bill to further provide for the public defence by levies of negroes to labor on the public defences, was taken up and passed.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 8th instant, announces that the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* has again made its appearance, since having its office damaged by a mob. The Raleigh *State Journal*, which was a much greater sufferer, has not as yet resumed.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The following commercial report is from the Petersburg *Register* of Oct. 7:

TOBACCO—The market has improved the past week for all good grades. We quote good Leaf at 55c. to 75c.; fancy Tobacco from $1 to $3 50; good Lugs 28c. to 45c.; common Lugs 14c. to 23c.

COTTON—Market active and prices higher; we quote good lots at 70c., with the stock much reduced.

CORN—In brisk demand at $8 50 ℘ bushel of 56 ℔s.

WHEAT—None coming in; the Government price of $5 does not induce planters to send in.

FLOUR—Family selling at $55 to $60; extra at $50, and superfine, $45 to $46.

SUGARS—Stock light, and market from $2 75 to $3 50.

COFFEE—Small supply; selling at $10 at retail.

MOLASSES—Home-made, $11 to $13; New-Orleans held at $18.

TEA—Best green, $16 to $18; black, $10 to $12.

CANDLES—Tallow, $3 50; sperm, $6.

SALT—North Carolina, 55c.; Virginia, 60c.; Liverpool, $1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

From the Examiner, Oct. 8th.

Our readers have already been apprised of the recent extensive sales of gold, paid for in drafts as valueless as the paper on which they were written. The premium "paid" for this gold was $12. Since the withdrawal of this heavy customer the demand for the precious metals has measurably subsided, and, as the Jews are now keeping one of their protracted annual holidays, the transactions for several days past have been very light. The commission brokers are now asking $11 50 for gold. No silver in the market.

CONFEDERATE BONDS—Cotton loan bonds, $150 and interest; 8 ℘ cent. convertibles, $112 and interest; bonds of fifteen million loan, coupon, $185 and interest; do., registered, $185 and interest; bonds of one hundred million loan, $105@$111 50; the "five-year bonds," or extension of the hundred million loan, with the reservation of the right of redemption in five years, are quotable at $105; 7 ℘ cent. bonds $101@101 50.

Flour is now quotable at $40@$45 for superfine and extra, and market nearly bare. The demand is active, and prices necessarily tend upward. Corn Meal $10 ℘ bushel—scarce. Oats are quotable at $5 50@$6. Rye, $6@$6 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Apples are higher; now quoted at $35@$40 ℘ bbl.; Irish Potatoes, $5@$6 ℘ bushel. Sweet Potatoes—market better supplied; Onions, $40@$50 ℘ bbl.; Beeswax, $2 50@$3 ℘ ℔.; Tallow, $2@$2 25.

CITY MARKETS.—The market is well supplied with Potatoes, which are now at 50c. ℘ quart, $2 ℘ half-peck, for sweet, and $1 25@$1 50 ℘ half-peck for Irish. Tomatoes are 50c. ℘ quart. Peas, 75c. We notice some Hanover Cranberries, very nice, in market, held at $1 50 ℘ quart. Butter, $4@$4 50 ℘ ℔. Eggs, $2@$2 25—abundant. Bacon, $2 50@$2 75 ℘ ℔. Mackerel, $4 a piece. Fresh Meat unchanged. Sausages, $1 50 ℘ ℔.

JUDGE BLAIR'S SPEECH.

The Attack of the Postmaster-General on the Policy of the Abolition Party.

The following is a corrected report of the speech made by Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, at Rockville, Md., some weeks since. We publish it at the request of Judge BLAIR himself, and as part of the political history of the times:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I congratulate you on the hopes justly inspired by the circumstances under which we meet to-day. The progress of our arms gives us good reason for believing that peace will be soon restored to our country, and that when it comes it will be an enduring peace, because obtained by preserving the integrity of the Government, and because it will be followed by the early suppression from our system of the institution of domestic Slavery, which occasioned most of the difficulty in the founding of the Government, and has been the only cause which ever seriously endangered its existence.

But, even whilst we are indulging these well-founded hopes that our country is saved from destruction by the rebellion, we are menaced by the ambition of the ultra-Abolitionists, which is equally despotic in its tendencies, and which, if successful, could not fail to be alike fatal to Republican institutions. The slaveocrats of the South would found an oligarchy—a sort of feudal power imposing its yoke over all who tilled the earth over which they reigned as masters. The Abolition party, whilst pronouncing philippics against Slavery, seek to make a caste of another color by amalgamating the black element with the free white labor of our land, and so to expand far beyond the present confines of Slavery the evil which makes it obnoxious to Republican statesmen. And now, when the strength of the traitors who attempted to embody a power out of the interests of Slavery to overthrow the Government is seen to fail, they would make the manumission of the slaves the means of infusing their blood into our whole system by blending with it "*amalgamation, equality, and fraternity.*"

The cultivators of the soil must then become a hybrid race, and our Government a hybrid Government, ending as all such unnatural combinations have ever done, in degraded, if not abortive generations, and making serfdom for the inferior caste—the unmixed blood of the conqueror race inevitably asserting a despotism over it. To facilitate this purpose a concerted appeal is now made to the people of the Free States through the press, to open the way to this daring innovation, beginning in the Southern States, unhappily now brought under the ban of the Calhounite conspirators. With this view it is proposed to declare the State Governments vacated in that section when they are restored to the Union, and all the loyal men of the South, whom the treason of Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN, in complicity with Southern traitors, has subjugated, are to come under absolute submission to the representatives of the Northern States in Congress, without the vestige of a State right, a State law, or Constitution to protect them. Nay, not even the franchise of a vote to send a solitary representative to the legislative body to which their destiny is to be committed.

Simultaneously, three leading organs—the *Chronicle* at Washington, boasting a sort of semi-official sanction; the *Missouri Democrat*, the ultra abolisher, of FREMONT graft, at St. Louis; the *Atlantic Monthly*, which lends to the parent stock at Boston all it can boast of literary strength and elegance—have struck the key-note of revolution, the sheer abolition of State Constitutions in the regions suffering under the rod of the rebellion.*

The article in the *Atlantic Monthly* may justly be quoted as the programme of the movement. It presents the issue on which the Abolition party has resolved to rest its hopes of setting up its domination in this country. The boldness that marks the announcement of its design to assume for Congress absolute power over the States recovered to the Union, without allowing representation for them in the body, argues much for the confidence of those who never attained an ounce of political weight until they threw themselves into the scale of the Republican party at Chicago, wherein State Rights, even the most doubtful one asserting exclusive power over the subject of Slavery, was solemnly recognized. "*And now in this discussion*," says the new ukase, "*we are brought to the practical question which is destined to occupy so much of public attention. It is proposed to bring the action of Congress to bear directly upon the rebel States. This may be by the establishment of Provisional Governments under the authority of Congress, or simply by making the admission or recognition of the States depend upon the action of Congress. The essential features of the proposition is that Congress shall assume jurisdiction of the rebel States.*" One would suppose that "the action of Congress" had been already brought to bear "directly on the rebel States" by the armies which Congress has raised and sent against the rebel States; or, to use exact language, the States in which the rebels enforce an usurpation over the loyal people.

But it is not over the States in the hands of rebels which the Abolition programme proposes to assume jurisdiction, but over the States when wrested from the usurpation of the rebels and in condition to be restored to the control of the loyal people. Against the political military bodies now exerting the forces of Government in that portion of the United States in which the rebellion reigns for the time triumphant, the Union wages war; but it does not wage war upon the loyal people, upon the Constitution they recognize, or the true Constitution, upon the spirit and forms of their Government, upon its archives or property. On the contrary, the whole system, as part of the Union, subsists and is respected by the nation, and only remains in abeyance where the rebels hold sway by force of arms. It is against this rebel organization, against the persons and property, the means and instrumentalities of the rebels that the United States make war in defence of the loyal men and loyal Government.

The assumption that certain States of the South are extinct—annihilated by the rebellion—and that Congress, composed of representatives from the States in which the rebellion does not exist, has to consider the sister republics where the insurrection for the moment prevails as dead bodies, to be disposed of as they please when they get possession, is abhorrent to every principle on which the Union was founded. No member of the Union, nor the Government of the whole, can act upon any of the States but in the mode prescribed by the Constitution. They are all bound to guarantee unto each a republican form of Government, and that is a government adopted by the people, for it is the essence of republican government that it shall emanate from the people of the State.

The Federal Government derives its power from the same source, and it is on the people and through the people that it must act as a nationality, and not upon the States, blotting them out of existence by a supposition, while their constitutions, laws, archives, property, all survive, and a loyal people to give them activity the moment that constraint is thrown off. The Abolition programme assumes, on the contrary, that because violence has trodden down State Governments and State rights, they have ceased to exist; that a loyal people in whom they still survive and have being, and to whom the United States stands pledged to guarantee them forever, must also have perished; and that a Congress of the other States may step in and take absolute authority over the whole region as vacated States and Territories, and legislate for it, founding this new usurpation upon fictions as absurd as those on which the rebellion founds itself.

The Abolition programme ascribes all our calamities "to the pestilent pretension of State rights." The discontent with the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, called Jay's treaty originated "in pestilent State rights." The famous resolutions of Virginia and those of Kentucky, usually known as the Resolutions of '98, sprung from "pestilent State rights." The Missouri controversy about the prohibition of Slavery—the first South Carolina outbreak—the contests in Congress about abolition petitions, about the recognition of Hayti, about Texas, about the Wilmot proviso, about the admission of California, the discussion of the compromise of 1850, the Kansas question—"*all this audacity was in the name of State rights.*"

If we expect from this aggravated list charged to "pestilent State rights" the incipient treason of the South Carolina ordinance, there was nothing beyond the wholesome discussions incident to parties in free Governments, in which State rights made no resistance to national authority. This denunciation of the party influence derived through appeals to State rights during this eventful and prosperous period of our history, proves that it proceeds from a party hostile at heart to free debate, the canvasses, the active employment of the checks and balances of our complicated system of National and State Governments, which are essential to the vitality of all its parts, and enables all to take a just share of the power which moves the whole machinery. In their view, our history is a pestilence from WASHINGTON'S time till this hour, when it is proposed to annihilate State rights as the remedy.

We are told that this is effected *first* by "*State suicide.*" "The States themselves committed suicide, so that as States they ceased to exist, leaving their whole jurisdiction open to the occupation of the United States under the Constitution." BURKE is quoted to make good this position. "When men," says BURKE, "therefore break up the original compact or agreement which gives its corporate form and capacity to a State, they are no longer a people. They have no longer a corporate form or existence, &c. The programme adds: "If that great master of eloquence could be heard, who can doubt that he would blast our rebel States as senseless communities who have sacrificed that corporate existence which makes them living component members of our Union of States."

BURKE might blast "the rebel States," but would he blast Missouri, Arkansas, Lousianna, Mississippi, Tennessee, and all the rest of that noble sisterhood of States which, with their loyal people, have in succession been trodden under foot by a military force? Have the people who resisted at the polls, and who still resist in arms, united with their brethren under the flag of the Union wherever it appears, sacrificed that corporate existence which identifies themselves and their States as "*living component members of our Union?*"

Is not the Union and its Constitution identified as "that corporate existence" with the States which makes them all—those trodden down and those standing up—component members of our Union of States? How can the Union, which is the guaranty of the Government of every Republic of which it consists, admit, while it lives, that any part of it is dead? It does not admit it. It is at war in every State in the Union at this moment, coöperating with the loyal, in each entitled to its special sovereignty, to crush the traitors who violate it. As members of the Union, the States assailed by treason, may be said to be paralyzed, but they live in all their vital powers, ready for resurrection in the persons of their loyal people the moment the stone is rolled away. The traitors only will have committed political suicide.

> "The man recovered from the bite;
> The dog it was that died."

I allow that "*it is a patent and undisputed fact that this gigantic treason was inaugurated with all the forms of law,*" and "that the States *pretended* to withdraw bodily in their corporate capacities," which is the groundwork of the second proposition of the programme, viz.: "That the States by their flagrant treason have forfeited their rights as States so as to be civilly dead." But the Federal Government is very far from admitting that "the forms of law" employed by the rebels, or the fact that "the States pretended to withdraw bodily," affected in the least the legal *status* of the States in question. Treason was committed not by any State, but by the individuals who made use of the forms of the State Governments and attempted to dismember the National Government

The suggestion that States, guaranteed by the Constitution as under the shield of the Union, can in any way be held responsible for this treason and subjected to a forfeiture of their rights as a consequence, shows the affinity of the Abolitionists to the Nullifiers. CALHOUN'S whole scheme was based on the proposition they now adopt, that the States "could withdraw bodily in their corporate capacity." The true doctrine, as laid down by the Fathers of the Constitution, is, that the employment of the forms of the State Governments and the pretence of withdrawing them in their corporate capacity out of the pale of the national authority, does not shift the responsibility from the traitors to the people.

HAMILTON, in the *Federalist*, marks the change on this point effected by the adoption of the Constitution. He says: "The great and radical vice in the construction *of the existing Confederation* is the principle of legislation for *States* or Governments in their corporate or collective capacities, and as contradistinguished from the *individuals* of whom they consist." He emphasizes the proposition in the strongest manner, by the use of capitals, in order to condemn the policy of acting on States, instead of criminal individuals. The aim of the Abolitionists is now to accomplish this very thing in defiance of the Constitution. They demand that Congress shall attach the treason of the South, plotted in secret and sprung upon the nation by a body of oath-bound conspirators, to the people of the whole region, and insist that they have forfeited their rights in their corporate and collective capacities for the treason of these individuals.

It asserts the power of legislation over the States or Governments, instead of applying the law of treason to the guilty individuals to whom alone, in the very nature of things, it is applicable. No learning is necessary to enable one to see that a State cannot be guilty of treason or any other crime; only common sense is wanting to comprehend that guilt cannot be imputed to any but a sentient being; and only common honesty is required to perceive the injustice of disfranchising loyal citizens on account of the offences committed by the disloyal.

But the manifesto I am considering comes at last to the conclusion that these modes of refining the States out of the Union are unsatisfactory. "*I discard*," says the writer, "*all theory, whether it be of State suicide, or State forfeiture, or State abdication, on the one side; or State rights, immortal and unimpeachable, on the other side. Such discussions are only endless mazes, in which a whole Senate may be lost.*" Verily, such contemptuous flinging away of States and of State rights as of no better stuff than may be overlaid with cobwebs and dust—such flimsy arguments of State suicide, State forfeiture, State abdication, might, if indulged in, reduce the Senate to a lost condition. And the process of this scheme shows how readily it might be merged in a consolidated head. Here is the recipe which disposes of States and Senators, without resorting to the troublesome fiction of State suicides, State forfeitures or State abdications.

The ukase continues:

> "*And in discarding all theory, I discard also the question of de jure. Whether, for example, the rebel States, while the rebellion is flagrant, are de jure States of the Union, with all the rights of States. It is enough for the time being, and in the absence of a loyal Government, they can take no part and perform no function in the Union, so that they cannot be recognized by the National Government. The reason is plain. There are in these States no local functionaries bound by constitutional oaths, so that there are in fact no constitutional functionaries; and since the State Government is necessarily composed of such functionaries there can be no State Government.*"

This is summary reasoning, but it begins by an assumption that there are no States but rebel States, putting out of the question the existence of the States *de jure* which have subsisted from the foundation of the Government to this hour, and the existence of which the United States are bound to guarantee and maintain, and is at this moment fighting the bloodiest battles known to modern annals to support against the most excuseless treason and shameless counterfeit authority that ever put on the mask of Government.

It may be readily conceded that "*rebel States*" are not *de jure* States of the Union with all the rights of States, and that, "as they can take no part and perform no function in the Union, so they cannot be recognized by the Genera Government." But does it follow that States are wrenched from the Union because usurpers hold a disputed, tottering power within their territorial limits? States every day recognized as States in the Union;—States whose constitutions, laws, archives, loyal citizens, public edifices, lands, rights and properties of all sorts, are recognized and held sacred, not only in the hearts of loyal patriots of this and every other civilized country, but which the Government of the nation recognizes as forming members of it in every official act, and by every officer at home and abroad who has occasion to refer to them. More than a million of brave men have left their homes, and one hundred thousand of them at least have laid down their lives, to put down the conspirators and lift up the loyal men, in whose sacrifice it was designed to sacrifice the Union.

To what purpose have our glorious soldiers devoted themselves? To destroy the rights of the true men they went to save, together with the rights of these States, consecrated to the Union by memories of the renown that belongs to our history. And on what pretext is it that States which fought the battles of our Independence—States older than the Union, and which labored in its construction, are to be disfranchised of the rights that Union is pledged to guarantee to them under a republican form of Government as equal in the Confederation?

Congress is to take to itself parliamentary powers, disfranchise certain States, declare others to be mere Territories having no government, and this because "*there are in those States no local functionaries bound by constitutional oaths;*" so that in fact there are no constitutional functionaries, and since the State Government is necessarily composed of such functionaries there can be no State Government.

And what fatal results come upon the States from the want of local functionaries bound by constitutional oaths! Therefore, "no constitutional functionaries." Therefore, "no State Governments;" and, finally, the want of local functionaries, bound by constitutional oaths, extinguishes the States in one-third of the Union, and their destiny is sealed with the pronounciamiento: "*the whole broad rebel region is tabula rasa, or a clean slate, where Congress, under the Constitution, may write laws.*"

It is strange that a party bases such immense power on such an immaterial fact and does not apprehend it might be mistaken as to the existence of the fact. The States involved in insurrection have multitudes of Magistrates, State and United States Judges, and other sworn functionaries ready to resume their functions the moment the rebel military duress is removed, and the whole machinery of the State Government will be put in motion, by the election of representatives and all civil officers, as soon as the military power of the Union has accomplished its duties. In the meantime, are not the State Governments in the hands of their appropriate functionaries, bound by constitutional oaths, when the army of the nation is in their midst? Then our army and its officers are at this instant executing, in all the States proposed to be disfranchised, their most appropriate functions in breaking the rebel power and lifting up and invigorating the State authority everywhere. In this way the most potent recognition the Union can afford is given to the State Governments as members of the Union.

Not only army and navy and President give this recognition, but Congress, in voting men and money to create this grand retinue, pays its homage to the endangered States, of whose maimed condition the ultra Abolitionists would take advantage, to reduce the Territories, and strip of the rights of Republican Government. In this Congress proves its just appreciation of our Federal system as conceived by its authors. MADISON, in the *Federalist*, says:

> "The State Government may be regarded as *constituent and essential parts of the Federal Government, whilst the latter is nowise essential to the operation or organization of the former.* Without the intervention of the State Legislatures, the President cannot be elected at all. They must in all cases have a just share in his appointment, and will perhaps in most cases of themselves determine it," &c.

The consequence of this imposed as a duty on the part of the General Government to each State a guarantee of a republican form of government, which supposes a preëxisting Government of the form which is to be guaranteed, and in effecting this guarantee both MADISON and HAMILTON unite in saying the Union may interpose in crushing the dominant majority in a State. MADISON thus touches this point:

> "At first view it might not seem to square with the republican theory, to suppose either that a majority have not the right, or that a minority will have the force to subvert a Government; and consequently that the Federal interposition can never be required but when it would be improper. But theoretic reasoning in this, as in most cases, must be qualified by the lessons of practice. Why may not illicit combinations for purposes of violence be formed as well by a majority of a State, especially in a small State, as by a majority of a county or district of the same State? And if the authority of the State ought in the latter case to protect the local magistracy, ought not the Federal authority in the former to support the State authority? Besides, there are certain parts of the State Constitutions which are so interwoven with the Federal Constitution that a violent blow cannot be given to the one without communicating the wound to the other," &c.

He asks again:

> "Is it true that force and right are necessarily on the same side in Republican Governments? May not the minor party possess such a superiority of pecuniary means, of the military talents and experience, or of a secret support from foreign Powers as will render it superior also in an appeal to the sword? May not a more compact and advantageous position turn the scale on the same side against a superior number so situated as to be less capable of a prompt and collected exertion of its strength? Nothing can be more chimerical than to imagine that in a trial of actual force victory may be calculated by the rules which prevail in a census of the inhabitants or which determine an election."

HAMILTON, in his paper, shows the propriety of the Union interposing by force to protect a *State Government against internal foes, upon the score that usurpers, clothed with the forms of legal authority, can too often crush the opposition in embryo.* Against this anticipated danger he points to our happy federation of State Governments for safety. He says:

> "Power being almost always the rival of power, the General Government will at times stand ready to check the usurpations of State Governments, and these will have the same disposition toward the General Government. The people, by throwing themselves into either scale, will infallibly make it preponderate. If their rights are invaded by either, they can invoke the use of the other as the instrument of redress. How wise it will be in them, by cherishing the Union, to preserve to themselves an advantage which cannot be too highly prized."

And yet the Abolitionists would begin the work of demolishing this system by disfranchising and throwing out one-third of the States at the very moment the Union is working out the salvation of the nation in the mode prescribed in its charter.

The Abolition manifesto protests against "the instant restoration of the old State Governments in all their parts through the agency of loyal citizens, who, meanwhile, must be protected in this work of restoration!" And why may not the loyal citizens perform this most essential and patriotic duty? "Because," adds the paper, "it attributes to the loyal citizens of the rebel States, however few in number—it may be an insignificant minority—a power clearly inconsistent with the received principle of popular government, that the majority must rule. The seven votes of Old Sarum were allowed to return two members to Parliament, because this place, once a Roman fort and afterward a sheep-walk, many generations before, at the early casting of the House of Commons, had been entitled to this representation; but the argument for State rights assumes that all these rights may be lodged in voters as few as ever controlled a rotten borough in England."

The argument of MADISON, which I have already quoted, indicates the principle of the Constitution which sends the armies of the United States into a State to assert the rights of a loyal minority over an usurping majority there. But the sneer at the loyalty of the South in the suggestion of Old Sarum, as a parallel for its voters, is in every aspect unworthy and unjust. Notwithstanding the conspiracy at work in secret societies and in public bodies throughout the United States to undermine the loyalty of the South for thirty years—notwithstanding two Northern Presidents joined this conspiracy, the one wielding the powers of the Federal Government to add Kansas as a State to reinforce it, and the other sending the navy into distant seas to give it security, and the army into the remote West to be surrendered with all posts, forts, navy-yards, mints, munitions of war, custom-houses, national edifices, and wealth of all sorts, thus in fact making the nation itself the ally of treason—notwithstanding the President of the United States thus betrayed the States of the South into the hands of the conspirators with the means of the nation to strengthen them in the possession of the Government they usurped, the President declaring by message to Congress that they could not be coerced, still the traitors could not bring a majority of the voters to the polls in any of the States but South Carolina to countenance the usurpation. In Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Virginia, a majority voted against secession, in defiance both of the lurking armed conspirators that pervaded the whole South, to control its will, and the insulting taunts of the Abolitionists, who now wish to disfranchise them, "to let them go." Does it become any party in this country, pretending fealty to Republican Government, to sneer at a loyalty which has passed through such an ordeal, and which still bears up under the cruelties of an armed tyranny which has improved on its experience in the school of Slavery—treating those loyal men of the South worse than slaves.

I turn from the Abolition programme to that which is presented by President LINCOLN. The issue is made: we must choose one or the other. His plan is simple. He would dishabilitate the rebels, and their usurpation called a Confederacy of States, and rehabilitate the loyal men and their States and Republican Governments. To do this, he must break the power of the conspirators, crush or expel them from the region of insurrection, restoring in the persons of loyal citizens within the confines of their respective States the Republican Governments which now have their administration committed to our loyal armies and loyal citizens, who have their protection. As soon as this protection is needless, the State Governments resume their functions under officers chosen by citizens who have been true to it, and by such others as may be comprehended in an amnesty, and who have given in a sincere adhesion to it and the Government of the Union, and the measures taken in its maintenance.

Missouri, whose Governor, Legislature and Judicial officers betrayed her, expelled her faithless representatives with the aid of the Federal Government, and filled their places with loyal men, abolishing Slavery as an earnest of her abhorrence of the means and the ends for which the conspirators against the Union labored. Kentucky, temporarily paralyzed by the treachery of her Governor, was soon put right by the people when furnished with arms by the Government, carried to them by the lamented and gallant NELSON. In Maryland the attempt to turn her over to the rebels was crushed by the arrest of treasonable legislators. Virginia was overwhelmed for a time; but Western Virginia being delivered from the armed brigands, called a Convention, elected a Legislature for the whole State, (the greater part of it being still held by the rebels,) was recognized as the law-making power of the whole State, as such divided the State, and set up a new State in the West.

This exemplifies the President's mode of saving the Union. He saves the States, putting the powers of the Government, as soon as they are redeemed, into the hands of loyal men; and then the State resumes its place in the councils of the nation with all its attributes and rights. He has signified his purpose of inviting Tennessee and Louisiana, now in preparation, to follow these examples; and every other State, as soon as it can be rescued from the rebel armies, will be aided to come in and reintegrate the grand family of republics.

Now, what is the pretext for abandoning this safe and healing policy of the President? So far it has worked well, and secured the approbation of all well-wishers of the country. The Abolition programme shows somewhat of the motive for converting States into Territories and carrying them back into colonial bondage, to take law from Congress without representation. The reasons assigned are:

> "Slavery (says the programme) is impossible within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government. For many years I have had this conviction, and have constantly maintained it. I am glad to believe that it is impossible, if not expressed in the Chicago platform. Mr. CHASE, among other public men, is known to accept it sincerely. Thus, Slavery in the Territories is unconstitutional; but if the rebel territory falls under the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government, then Slavery will be impossible there. In a legal and constitutional sense it will die at once. The air will be too pure for a slave. I cannot doubt but that this great triumph has been already won. The moment that the States fell Slavery fell also; so that, without any proclamation of the President, Slavery has ceased to have a legal or a constitutional existence in every rebel State."

In concert with the elaborate article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, a Department organ, the *Chronicle*, at Washington, strikes the key-note of State annihilation in a leading editorial. "There," (says this print,) "is a conflict of authorities—of State and Federal authorities—and it is clear that one or the other must be annihilated. If the State succeeds, the Federal authority is gone forever; nothing can restore it, not even the State itself which destroyed it; for in this case the Federal authority would become subordinate to the State authority, and be no Government at all. For the same reason, if the Federal authority prevails, and succeeds in putting down the rebellious States, must the State authority be destroyed." And then the case is put of the present conflict, "in which several States combine against their common Federal Government. Here the power to be overcome is not only greater, but, in a moral point of view, far more dangerous to the Federal Government. Hence, when such a rebellion is subdued, it is not only necessary to destroy the treasonable element in such rebellious States, but also the power which these States had to combine against the Federal authority," &c.

In conjunction with these movements at Washington and Boston to annihilate the State Governments which preceded and helped to create that of the nation itself, the coadjutors of Presidential schemers in St. Louis and throughout Missouri are endeavoring to throw that State into the caldron of revolution, that it too may be annihilated or declared vacated on one or the other counts of "State suicide," "State forfeiture," "State abdication," or "State vacation," the "*tabula rasa*," or "clean slate," on which Congress may write the laws as it pleases. Does not the extreme anxiety evinced in certain quarters in these forced efforts to prevent the States dragged out of the Union by conspirators from returning under the auspices of the President, the patriotic army of the republic, and the loyal citizens who would, through them, maintain their own and the rights of the States in question, indicate something of a design to command a great event in prospect by revolutionary means?

Is a ban upon one-third of the States marking them for exclusion from the Union, when treason is defeated and the traitors expelled, as just, as wise, as constitutional, as likely to end the troubles of the country, as that marked out and pursued by the President? It is manifest now that the President must steer his course through the strong conflicting tides of two revolutionary movements—that of the Nullifiers, to destroy the Union and set up a Southern Confederacy, and that of the Ultra-Abolitionists, which has set in to disfranchise the South on the pretext of making secure the emancipation of the slaves.

The attempt of the Nullifiers is rebuked from the cannon's mouth, and the proposal of France to secure their object by her friendly mediation is put aside by the President telling the Emperor that he will confer with the rebels through no indirect medium—that Senators and Representatives in Congress, coming from the Southern States and bringing with them an earnest of returning loyalty, will be met as equals and admitted to the councils that are to dispose of the destiny of the nation. Alterations in its laws must be made by Congress; changes in the Constitution by delegations in Convention from all the States, according to the terms of that instrument. This is the final response of the President to the rebels and the French Emperor. To the revolutionary demand for the disfranchisement of the Southern States, the President's reply, from his first message to the last and in all his published letters, has been uniform. It is couched in the words I read from his Proclamation: "Hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The proclamation also answers the demands for the enfranchisement of the slaves. It is conceded from the necessity growing out of the rebellion and to quell it. But it closes with this salvo for the loyal sufferers under this decisive measure: "The Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of relations between the United States and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves."

The issues are thus made up between the President and the rebels and their foreign sympathisers who would revolutionize our Government to create a separate Government in the South, on the one hand; and on the other hand, between the President and the Ultra-Abolitionists, who would disfranchise the Southern section of the country. It is not improbable that the latter, though aiming at a different result, will be found coöperating in the end with conspirators of the South and their foreign allies. They may prefer parting with the South to partnership and equality under the Constitution.

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* This article has been republished, and now appears under the sanction of Mr. SUMNER'S name.

Heathenism in San Francisco.

From the Bulletin, Sept. 16.

The Chinese are having a great time in their Temple, on Sacramento-street, just now. Evidently the festival is of a religious character, though whether the proceeds are to be devoted to canceling a mortgage on their church, or to sending out pagan missionaries to win over Christian believers to Buddhism, is more than inquisitiveness itself has been able to ascertain. The dignitaries of their Temple are not at all reticent, but display a charming readiness to indulge in a conversation with visitors, to which the only drawback is that neither understands the other's language. However, they themselves know what the celebration means and is intended for, and they being the principal parties concerned, no other have a right to complain.

The first thing which strikes the visitor on entering the vestibule of their sanctuary is a most ancient and fish-like smell, and if he approaches the altar he will discover that the breath of the gods smells strangely of stale salmon. Evidently their drink is not nectar neither is it possible that their victual is ambrosia. The first object of Chinese adoration that meets the eye is a high and hilarious god, standing some seven or eight feet in his stockings, and flourishing a cigar in his left hand like a Montgomery-street swell. The attitude of this idol is not very graceful, while his legs widely spread apart, and the air with which he braces back against the wall, suggest that he is under the influence of the rosy. All together, he has a convivial look about him highly cheerful to behold, and the effect is heightened by two horns with serrated edges which sprout gaily from behind his ears. His belly is modeled like a bass drum, but so nicely adjusted as not to seriously interfere with the even tenor of his whole contour.

Passing on and ascending a narrow and fishy staircase, we find a balcony, gay with flags and lanterns, and illuminated with scrolls written in sinuous characters, probably pregnant with the wisdom of the immortal KUNG-FU-TSE, whom the Latins named Confucius. We may very well conclude that the books which lie open—but shut so far as our understanding is concerned—before us, are the *Solida Declarito* and the *Concordiæ Formula* of their peculiar church. Here the sound of music is loud—reckless disciples play crashing anvil choruses upon immense gongs, while milder-mannered musicians keep up a rattling accompaniment on kettle-drums, blended with a symphony of shrill notes from the lips of cracked fifes. The gods stand it marvelously well, however, and so does the temple, though a much less noise brought down the walls of Jericho. In the temple, the gods and worshippers are so numerous that one calls them no longer John but legion. You stumble over a little god on the floor, or precipitate your head into the stomach of a big one braced against the altar. The big ones number two, and face each other in a Gog and Magog style. In height they are Anaks, each standing a good eight feet above the level of the floor, without counting in a slight wrinkle in the back, which would give them a few inches more were it ironed out. Each has one foot perched on a suppositious rock, while the other rests on a paper tiger—they seem to have been bucking against the tiger all the night through. One holds a golden apple in his hand, plucked from no one knows what Hesperides; the other grasps a golden wreath. They are spangled like harlequin, and bearded and moustached like bogus barons. A chronic lassitude rests on their features—probably occasioned by having been up all night. Before them is spread either a late breakfast or an early lunch, but they seem in no hurry to attack it. Undoubtedly they feel safe in the assurance that no one else will eat it. Ranged around the wall, in convenient little sentry boxes, stand fudgy little gods, with splay feet. These be the common "Josses" of the concern. One of them is habited like a Christian martyr, and has the dolorous look of one condemned to be burned. The apprehension seems not entirely groundless, as a number of torches are lighted close to his feet. Should they burn on, the spectacle would probably be furnished of a baked tomato.

The worshippers in the purlieus of the temple are not very devout. They loaf around and take all sorts of liberties with their gods, even to the occasional smouching of a tom-cod from their breakfast table. There are dowagers with head-dresses which tower up in crinigerous Babels, and damsels with eyes more clam-shell than almond-shell shaped. There are male Chinamen having the look of Chimpanzees, and others dandified enough in appearance to stand as lay figures in barbers' windows. Altogether, the picture is a motley one, and well worth seeing, but curious visitors should be vaccinated before entering the synagogue and carry smelling salts with them.

Were there time in this connection to indulge in speculation and reflection concerning this curious people who have moved their temples and gods into our midst and sat down among us, but of whom we really know so little, there were ample food for it. How long will they maintain their idolatrous worship in the full blaze of the light which a Christian community sheds? Or is it unfair to call them idolaters when these images which they make unto themselves are not made "in the shape of anything in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth?" Will ever an Iconoclast come along and send these paper deities flying higher than any kite? will these Thors finally be broken with their own hammers? or will this people go on chanting barbarous hymns through their noses and beating tom-toms to the honor of their tom-tomcods and tomtomgods to the end of another century?

Decrease of Population in California.

From the Nevada Daily Standard.

The vote at the recent election shows that California is being rapidly depleted of her population. There is little doubt that the vote was a full one, as it followed an exciting campaign, in which both parties exerted themselves to their utmost to bring out their party strength. The cities and towns throughout the State, with the exception of San Francisco, show the effects of the depletion. They are barren, dull and declining. Business houses may be seen on every hand with closed doors. Property has declined at a fearful rate, and may be bought almost for a song. The causes of this depletion are numerous. The most powerful one is the discovery of rich and extensive mines of silver and gold outside of the limits of the State. There has for the past two years been a perfect exodus to Nevada Territory from all parts of California. Probably not less than 30,000 people are now residents of this Territory, who came here from California. The discovery of rich mines in Idaho Territory has attracted thousands to that locality. The Colorado mines, now coming into notoriety, are taking off hundreds, and will, in all probability, carry away thousands another year. In addition to this, many have gone to Mexico, and engaged in mining there. Several thousand soldiers have also been taken from the State. Taking all together, it probably would not be extravagant to say that the last two years does not fall short of fifty thousand souls. It is true that there has been a continual stream of immigration to that State from the East; but the amount of immigration is probably not one-third as much as the emigration. Hence the decline of the cities and towns, and the dullness which is apparent throughout the State. The only hope we see for a return of the prosperity which marked the career of that State is in the copper mines which are being vigorously prospected throughout its length. If they prove rich and extensive, they will attract a large population, and will give employment to thousands of laboring men. This, in turn, will give a fresh impetus to trade, and sustain the cities and villages. The Placer mines, which were such a sudden source of wealth a few years ago, are exhausted; and now gold mining is confined almost entirely to quartz and hydraulicing, both of which require capital, and are, therefore, confined to moneyed men and companies. These are not extensive enough to employ so large a population as the Placer diggings formerly did. This exhaustion of surface diggings created a surplus of population, which has been taken away by new discoveries elsewhere. As much as California has suffered in this respect, the drain will continue for years to come. Nevada Territory is but yet very partially prospected. Her rich fields must attract many more thousands of the enterprising; and they will come principally from California. The same may be said with reference to Arizona.

But Providence has wisely created a dependence of the surrounding country on the fertile lands of California. They must feed the miners; and in this way there is a partial recompense for the losses sustained. Not many years will elapse before there will be a necessity for the cultivation of every foot of arable land in the great valleys lying between her mountains. The tule-lands, if they can be reclaimed, will be made to yield to the plowshare.

Letter from the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1863.

To the Reverend Henry A. Nelson, Stated Clerk of the Synod of Missouri, St. Louis:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive the proceedings of the Synod of Missouri, and in compliance with your request I have submitted them to the President of the United States. He is deeply affected by the expressions of sympathy and confidence which the Synod have adopted, and he directs me to assure them that he shall continue to seek hereafter as heretofore, so to conduct the administration of the Executive Government as to bring the country safely and as speedily as possible out of the dangers of sedition and civil war, employing for that purpose all needful means within constitutional limits, and in humble reliance upon the protecting care and beneficent favor of Almighty God.

I am, reverend and dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 337 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, bookkeeping, chemistry and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. The following names of the examiners are a guarantee for the character of the instruction imparted: Profs. Anthon, Drisler, Peck and Dwight, of Columbia College, and Drs. Flagg and Turner. Circulars at the bookstores.

GREY LOCK INSTITUTE.

For boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The twenty-fourth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 4. Thirty pupils. Terms $300 per annum. For circulars, address
BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.

Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

Number of boarders limited to 35. Superior advantages offered. Next session opens Oct. 19. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at Mr. J. P. Worstell's, No. 264 Broadway. Principal may be seen at the National Hotel, Cortlandt st., between 12 M. and 1½ P. M.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
EDWARDS' PLACE,
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October 5, 1863. A few vacancies remain to be filled.
HENRY THOMAS HUNTER. FERDINAND HOFFMAN.
Mr. HUNTER can be seen at No. 54 W. 17th-st., N. Y., until the 21st inst.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST.,

has room for more day scholars and for two more boarding pupils. The Principal takes the entire charge of the instruction, save in French, for which there is a resident teacher. Pupils received between the ages of 10 and 18, and prepared for business or college. There is also a primary department.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 82 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 56 West 38th-st., will reopen September 22.
Rev. Dr. Leonard's class for young ladies will commence with the opening of school.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Send for a circular. Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen
SEPTEMBER 22.

MISS AIKENS' SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 9.
For circulars apply to PRINCIPAL.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH'S

Boarding and Day School, for *twenty* young ladies, No. 33 West 18th-st.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, FOR 16 BOYS,
BROOKFIELD, CONN.
Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

EVENING COURSE OF FRENCH LESSONS for gentlemen and youths, at Prof. C. F. GILLETTE'S, (formerly French Teacher of the Mount Washington Institute.) No. 152 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., will open MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 7½ P. M. Separate classes for beginners and advanced pupils. A special department for French Commercial Correspondence. Circulars may be had at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Dechaux, No. 653 Broadway; Franc C. Adams & Co.'s, specie brokers, No 9 Nassau-st., and at the Professor's.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th st., New-York.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and retired. Grounds extensive and well shaded. Great attention given to the solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms only $180 per school year. Extras moderate. Circulars obtained of Mr. N. S. Bates, Jr., Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall-st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 3 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 15. The Misses BUCKNALL are assisted by Professors of eminent ability. In the Primary Department little girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 763, and at the Institution.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. Gibson, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters have been retained, and the same course of studies is pursued.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) Classical and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Boys prepared for college or business. JAMES D. CLARK, A. M.,
Late senior partner of Clark & Brownell.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN their French and English school for young ladies and children at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. References to parents whose daughters have been several years in the school.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.—BOARDing and Day School at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1863. For references or circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MRS. PARKER'S INSTITUTE FOR THE Light Gymnastics, Dr. Dio Lewis' system, opens Oct. 7 at No. 29 East 29th-st., Hall of the Home for the Friendless. For circulars as to terms, &c., apply at the Hall.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REceives pupils above seven years, preparing them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy; 7th-av. cars pass school.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN. —Board and tuition, $80 per term of five months, commencing Nov. 1.
A. B. LOCKWOOD.
B. F. BROWN.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR YOUR CHILDREN?—Circulars of several good schools are deposited, for your free use, with
MR. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE, (FOR LADIES,) Port Jervis, Orange County, on Erie Railroad, commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Segee's, No 826 Broadway.

MOUNT KISCO MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE is a first-class Boys' Boarding School. Address, for circulars, A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y., FOR BOYS.—Terms, $160 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,214 Broadway, two doors below 30th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD P. JENKS.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN., a well-known boarding school for boys. Catalogues at No. 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE school for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Fall term commenced Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 141 West 39th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School, for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school reopens Sept. 14, at No. 25 West 24th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

PECK'S OVAL PIANOS.

Harmonic new scale, which have been so much admired at the Academy of Music, and are superior in power and brilliancy of tone to any pianos now known. They may be had of the manufacturer,
J. B. PECK, No. 579 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS AND SCHOOL ORGANS.—The subscriber, agent for the sale of these celebrated instruments, has removed to No. 538 Broadway. Pianofortes and Melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale at wholesale or retail, or for rent. Sheet Music and Music Books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE—NEW, strong and well-made pianos, with all the latest improvement and style, of full and sweet tone and well finished, at No. 41 Lispenard-st., near Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.
NO. 204 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 P. M.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES commence at No. 204 5th-av. on SATURDAY, Oct. 3. Commence at No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

FERRERO'S Dancing Academy, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Circulars may now be had at the Academy, or at G. P. FILER'S drugstore, No. 157 5th-av.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY—No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MISSOURI LANDS.

To close the business of an estate, the undersigned, as trustee, offers for sale
2,600 ACRES OF LAND,
situated in St. Charles County, Missouri, about 25 miles from the City of St. Louis, and near the North Missouri Railroad. These lands were selected by a competent person for a model farm; 2,300 acres being rich prairie, and 300 acres heavily timbered and some two miles distant as a recource for fencing and fuel. Over 1,000 acres are under fence and have been cultivated.

The above will be sold as a whole and for cash, or on short time, and at a price which will make it a splendid investment to the purchaser.

For further information, address
JOHN B. SEMPLE,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES

For sale, at prices from		$6,500	to	$12,000
Also, several	ditto	12,000	to	20,000
Also, several	ditto	20,000	to	30,000
Also, several	ditto	30,000	to	50,000
Also, several	ditto		above	50,000

Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean,)
No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

GREAT SALE OF 107,000 ACRES OF RAILROAD LANDS AT AUCTION.—The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will sell at auction, at their office in Dubuque, Iowa, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November next, one hundred and seven thousand acres of land, consisting mostly of Des Moines River Lands. Sale to be continued from day to day until all are sold.

These lands are the best in the State and possess the following qualities and recommendations:

COAL.—They contain inexhaustible mines of bituminous coal, convenient to the line of said railroad.

GYPSUM.—The only gypsum, or plaster of Paris bed in the Mississippi Valley is immediately among these lands. It is of superior quality, and is found in inexhaustible quantities. Specimens of coal and gypsum can be seen at the office of the Company.

OTHER MINERALS.—Hydraulic cement, fire-clay and iron ore are also abundant. Stone for building purposes is plenty. There is also a grind-stone quarry.

TIMBER AND WOOD will be sold in sufficient quantity to supply the prairie lands. The timber consists of black and white walnut, oak, sugar-maple, bass-wood, elm, etc.

WATER AND SPRINGS.—These lands are well watered. Large and excellent springs are very numerous, so much so as to make it one of the characteristic features of the vicinity of Fort Dodge, where these lands are situate.

GRASS. STOCK-RAISING.—These lands offer especial attractions to those about to embark in stock-raising. The native grasses of that region yield nearly three times as much per acre as in the vicinity of the Mississippi River. Two varieties of native red-top grow very luxuriantly in that region. Very large herds of cattle and sheep have already been attracted thither.

CORN AND WHEAT grow much more luxuriantly in that vicinity than in the easterly part of Iowa. The soil is exceedingly rich and deep. The neighborhood abounds in limestone, which is a sufficient guaranty for regular and abundant wheat crops.

HEALTH AND CLIMATE.—The country is very healthy; and is entirely free from those diseases which prove so great a drawback in the more southerly portions of this and neighboring States.

SETTLEMENT AND SCHOOLS.—The lands are situate in the immediate vicinity of Fort Dodge, Webster County Iowa. Fort Dodge already contains a population of 1,000 inhabitants, a fine court-house, several churches, schools, stores, &c. It is destined to soon become the largest town on the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, between Dubuque and the Missouri River. A large portion of the lands offered for sale are situated among improved farms, where the settler will enjoy all the advantages of a partially improved country. The people of that vicinity are generally from the Eastern and Northern States.

RAILROADS.—The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad is now completed and in operation to Cedar Falls, one hundred miles from Dubuque. Forty-four miles, from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, are now under contract, and being rapidly pushed forward. It is expected that the road will be completed to Iowa Falls early in the Spring, and to Fort Dodge as fast as possible. The Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad will probably reach Fort Dodge from Keokuk nearly as soon as the Dubuque and Sioux City.

Further information can be obtained at the office of the company, where maps and a detailed description of the lands can be seen. Persons or colonies wishing to purchase are especially invited to go out and make personal examination, and satisfy themselves with regard to the above representations.

The company obtained the title to the lands by direct grant from Congress, and will make warranty deeds to purchasers.

Terms of sale—Cash.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—THE BLOOMFIELD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, with about nine acres of land; the buildings are a double-frame, three-story Gothic house, 40 by 50 deep, with an extension 36 by 36, two stories; a two-story building adjacent, 25 by 50 feet deep, and stone cottage, the whole containing 35 rooms. There is a variety of choice grafted fruit in full bearing, of all kinds, with abundance of small fruits, vines and shrubbery. Situated on Belleville-av., and Grove-st., near the Presbyterian Church, about eight minutes' walk from railroad depot. The buildings are supplied with gas throughout, from the works of D. Oakes, Esq. The premises are suitable for a gentleman's country residence, or boarding-house, or school. The buildings will be sold with two acres, (price $7,000,) and the balance in villa lots of one or more acres, $1,000 per acre. Possession immediately. Inquire of WARREN S. BALDWIN, Bloomfield, N. J., or of ALBERT ALLING, Newark, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE.—PROPERTIES OF VARIOUS descriptions and value, ranging as high as $200,000, chiefly in New-York and vicinity, and in the West, many of them unincumbered and some with part cash.
WARD McLEAN,
(late Field & McLean,)
No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—DESIRAble building sites and improved property, situated in Hudson County, N. J.; distance about two miles from the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries, and accessible by horse cars. For particulars, apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE DESIRABLE BUILDING lots in Harlem—3 on 123d-st., and 2 on 124th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, valuable lot corner 7th-av. and 53d-st., for sale on easy terms; no money required immediately. D. S. DUNSCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY, AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—Cottage house, 38 feet front, 34 feet deep, in good order; large barn, wagon-house, carriage-house; well of good water by the door; all kinds of fruit on it, with about eleven acres, or 176 building lots; good land for a market gardener; about four miles from Williamsburgh Ferry and three minutes' walk to the railroad depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STATEN ISLAND OIL AND Candle property, situated on Princess Bay; about two acres of land, with large and spacious buildings thereon; also, wharf 50 feet wide. These premises are well adapted for steel works, iron foundry, India rubber or petroleum oil factory; or, if required, would be very desirable for hospital purposes. For particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs., in the City of Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-av. of 80 feet 5 inches, and a front on Franklin-av. of 110 feet, the whole plot equal to four full lots. For price and terms apply to J. & J. GEMMEL, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 7, from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M.

A LONG LIST OF DWELLING-HOUSES, stores, country seats, farms and wild lands for sale and exchange, in the Cities of Brooklyn, New-York and throughout the country, East, West and North, at one per cent.; also, houses let, rents and other accounts collected, at five per cent., by PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, Long Island, New-York.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from the owner, who lives at the West, to sell four three-story brick houses, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn, at a price which will make them a highly remunerative investment. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A TWO STORY and attic house, with extension in the rear; lot 25 by 100 feet, gas and water, on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., less than one block from Myrtle-av. cars. Price $3,700. Inquire of ALEXANDER UNDERHILL, corner of Bedford and Park avs.

FOR SALE—SOUTH BERGEN—A TWO-STORY house, 2-story kitchen addition on Bowden-av., near the horse-car railroad. Lot 50x170, and stable. Price $3,300. Address E. D. S., Box 937 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE—NEAR TARRYTOWN, TWENTY-five acres of excellent land, with a modern two-story dwelling-house, barn, stable, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON No 25 Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE, WITH BUILDING LOANS.—Several parcels, desirably located, to responsible parties only. Apply to WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean,)
No. 9 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HOUSE IN THIRD-place, Brooklyn, near Court-st. Has all modern improvements. Will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUILDING IN MERCER-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes; lot 42x121; steam-engine, boiler and machinery all complete. Apply to WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, English basement, all modern improvements, in 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park. Apply to WM. MACGEORGE, JR., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. 130 LEONARD-ST., with front and rear houses on it. For price and terms apply to J. & J. GEMMEL, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 7, from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M., or on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FARM AND VINEYARD AT AUCTION.

The estate of the late Capt. Wm. A. Hussey, situated about one mile from Cornwall Landing, N. Y., on the West Point road, embracing about 100 acres, will be sold TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., if fair weather, if not, the first fair day at the same hour.

This is one of the finest situations in this famed locality, for beauty of scenery, for the culture of fruit, (being well stocked with the same,) and general farm purposes.

The buildings comprise a mansion-house, farm-house, barn and other necessary out-buildings for such an establishment; all in good order. Immediately after the sale of the above, the farm stock, implements, hay, grain, &c., &c., will be sold. The time of payment can be arranged to suit the purchaser.

For further information, inquire of G. S. COE, Esq., American Exchange Bank, New-York City; S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y., or on the premises.
H. C. HUSSEY.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—Longwood Park, the late residence of Charles Denison, deceased, situate in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, east of the river turnpike, and in full view of the East River and Fushing Bay, less than two miles from Harlem Bridge, and only half a mile from 3d-av. Railroad extension with improvements, consisting of dwelling, barns, coach-house, ice-house, stables and grapery. The grounds (over 71 acres) are in the highest state of cultivation and inclosed in superior stone walls. It is capable of being divided into numerous villa sites for suburban residences, for which it is admirably calculated. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Its close vicinity to New-York Island enhances its value as an investment, or for public charitable institutions, its salubrious atmosphere makes it very desirable. A map of the property, and other particulars, will be found at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or CHARLES DENISON, No. 84 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF THE LATE JOHN PIRNIE—A very desirable farm and country residence in Westchester County, near three railroad depots, and in a very desirable locality. The house is beautifully situated, 45x45, with large extension, and in perfect order. The farm contains 1.7¾ acres of fine land; there are two apple orchards, plenty of other fruits, good garden, farm-house, &c. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SEVERAL COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE—On this Island, on both sides of the Hudson River, and on both sides of the Sound. Also, inland, in Westchester County, and elsewhere. Prices from $5,000 to $100,000.
Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
(late Field & McLean,)
No. 9 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIous residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 60 Exchange-place, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER on Canal-st., near Broadway, to let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FINE FARM OF 63 acres, situated on the main road between Plainfield and Scotch Plains, N. J., ten minutes' walk from the depot. The land is under excellent cultivation, producing grain, vegetables, and fruit in great perfection, and of every choice variety. A brook of clear water runs through the farm. A portion of it is beautifully wooded mountain land. The house, a fine large mansion, containing 18 rooms, is supplied with every appurtenance to comfort, such as furnace, hot and cold water, bath, range, &c. The outbuildings, of all description, are convenient and ample. For a more detailed description and terms, apply to MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 395 Canal-st., People's Bank building; or H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HARrison, intersected by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and the road from Rye Neck to White Plains, about one mile northeast from Mamaroneck Depot, near Rye, containing 65 acres, well divided. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN G. HAVILAND, Brevoort Insurance Co., No. 70 Wall-st., or of the proprietor, SAMUEL HAVILAND, on the premises. Terms easy.

FARM FOR SALE—THE FARM OCCUPIED BY the subscriber, 4½ miles southwest of Newburgh, containing 125 acres, suitably divided into plow and meadow land; it is productive and in good order. Terms reasonable. Apply to THOMAS GEORGE, Newburgh, or to BEACH FULLER.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the following certificates of registered stock of the United States loan of 1842, issued in the name of Amos Henriques, have been lost, and payment of the same has been stopped at the Treasury Department in Washington, viz.: Nos. 118 and 119, two certificates, each $100, is $200; Nos. 803 to 806, four certificates, each $1,000, is $4,000; Nos. 143 to 145, three certificates, each $100, is $300; Nos. 91 and 95, two certificates, each $500, is $1,000; No. 930, one certificate, $1,000, is $1,000; Nos. 998 and 999, two certificates, each $1,000, is $2,000; Nos. 171 and 172, two certificates, each $1,000, is $2,000. Total sixteen certificates, making $10,500. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by M. J. HENRIQUES, No. 11 West 38th-st., New-York.

STOLEN BOND.—ONE UNITED STATES 1881 6s, $500 Coupon Bond, supposed to be No. 1,424. Any information respecting the same since Sept. 27, please communicate to the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOUND—A BRACE OF HUNTING DOGS. THE owner can recover them by proving property and paying expenses to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY, liberal income, &c., wishes to marry; essentials on the lady's part are wealth, respectability, education, and qualities calculated to make home happy. Address, for one week, S. T. A., Station B.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For flagging westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and Fortieth-street, north side, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For flagging Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue.

For fencing lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street, and also on Fiftieth, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fortieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, known as Ward numbers One, Twelve, and Seventeen, in block number three hundred and thirty-four; also, all the lots or parcels of land on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also, the lots on the opposite side of Fiftieth-street, to the distance of one hundred and forty feet westerly from the corner of Lexington-avenue; also, all the lots in the westerly front of block number five hundred and thirty-five, on Sixth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets; also, all the lots in the southerly half of the same block, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 15, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-ninth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For a sewer in Varick-street, from Clarkson to West Houston-street.

For a sewer in Ludlow-street between Houston and Stanton streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-ninth street, and upon the intersecting avenues to the middle of the adjacent blocks between Third-avenue and East River. Also all the property on both sides of Varick-street between West Houston and Clarkson streets, and the lots on the southerly side of Downing-street from the corner of Varick to and including Ward number 1463 of said street. Also all the property on both sides of Ludlow-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, October 10, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading First Avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first street.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of the First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block each way from First-avenue, from Houston-street, through First-avenue to the Harlem River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Oct. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER.
SHREWSBURY.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers META and HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Oct. 6,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	10 A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 7,	11 A.M.
Friday, Oct. 9,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	6 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	2½ P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	6½ A.M.
Monday, Oct. 12,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 12,	7 A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13,	7½ A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	7½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15,	8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 17,	12 M.	Friday, Oct. 16,	9½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 20,	8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 19,	10 A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 21,	9 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20,	1 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 22,	10 A.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 21,	2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 23,	10½ A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 22,	2 P.M.

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.

The steamer THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY Jr., will leave New-York, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., landing at Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie each way. The CORNELL will commence running on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1863.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10 A. M. Fare to Yonkers 20c.; fare to West Point and Newburgh, 75c.; to Poughkeepsie, $1; to Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, $1 25; to Albany, $1 50, connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads.

The ARMENIA leaves on alternate days from Harrison-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

STEAMER MATTAWAN WILL LEAVE Robertson-st. Pier daily, Sunday excepted, at 3 P. M. for Keyport. Returning, leave Keyport at 8 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. Express Train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30, 5-30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., (from 34th-st.,) stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6:15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1863, trains on this road will arrive and depart from foot of Barclay-st., New-York, *via* Hoboken. Important changes in running time will be made on that date, for which see bills.
J. B. BASSINGER, Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.— Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
OCT. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
COLUMBIA
Capt. JEFFREY,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, from BOSTON, Nov. 3.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 21.
OLYMPUS, MUIR, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 28.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednes'y, Nov. 18.
EUROPA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Oct. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Oct. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Oct. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$32 50
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	35 50
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Oct. 23.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts,	Friday, Nov. 6.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Friday, Nov. 20.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 2? years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin { $90, 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ST. ANDREW,
Capt. ———,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British Iron Steamship
BELLONA,
3,000 TONS, CAPT. W. H. PINKHAM,
WILL SAIL
On THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80
Second Cabin	50
Steerage	30

payable in U. S. Currency.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

No freight taken for Havana. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The new side-wheel United States mail steamship
EVENING STAR,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

REMITTANCES TO THE OLD COUNTRY.— TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., continue to sell drafts available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates.

MEDICAL.

DR. JUDSON'S HOOPING COUGH SPECIFIC.

The long-sought remedy found at last. Hooping Cough no longer incurable. The necessity of its "running its course" entirely obviated by the use of JUDSON'S HOOPING COUGH SPECIFIC. This is the only medicine that possesses any curative properties, or exerts any permanent influence over the ravages of that terrible disease, Hooping Cough. Physicians have heretofore failed to prescribe anything to cut short this disease, simply administering palliatives, and allowing, (from the force of circumstances,) the disease to run its natural course. This medicine does not possess only palliative properties, but completely controls and infallibly exterminates it—excelling all other remedies used in Hooping Cough. Experience corroborates the fact. TRY IT, and you will not be disappointed. The earlier and more freely it is used, the sooner will the disease be arrested. New-York wholesale agents,
S. R. VAN DUZER & CO.,
Nos. 198 and 200 Greenwich-st.
Sold by Druggists generally.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Dean and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their prevent ves are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 13th day of September, 1863, by the decease of John Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the Brewery, No. 133 Broadway, corner of Arch-st., Albany, and at No. 334 Greenwich-st., New-York, Sept. 17, 1863.
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR,
Surviving members of John Taylor & Sons.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBers will continue the business at the City of Albany, and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston under the firm-name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS. Albany, Sept. 17, 1863.
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.